WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE
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LAW-ABIDING. **NON-PARTY.**

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"Now press the clarion to thy woman's lip,
And blow all class walls level as Jericho's.
Past Jordan,—crying from the top of souls,
To souls, that, here assembled on earth's flats,
They get them to some purer eminence
Than any hitherto beheld for clouds!
What height we know not,—but the way we know."

—E. B. BROWNING.

ORGAN OF THE NATIONAL UNION OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE SOCIETIES
(NUMBER OF SOCIETIES IN THE UNION 474).

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies is a great association of men and women banded together for the single purpose of obtaining Votes for Women. It was founded in 1867, and now numbers over 45,000 annually-subscribing members, organized into 474 Societies, under the presidentship of Mrs. Henry Fawcett. The colours of the Union are SCARLET, WHITE, and GREEN. Among its members are people of all parties, and people of none. The cause that unites them is the cause of Women's Suffrage, and they work for victory by peaceful methods only. They use neither violence nor intimidation, but rely on political pressure and the education of public opinion. WILL YOU JOIN? (Membership form on p. 806.)

Liberal Women's Suffrage Union.

Chairman of Committee - - - - MRS. EVA McLAREN.
Vice-Chairman of Committee - - THE LADY ABERCONWAY.

Hon. Treasurers { THE LADY COWDRAY / THE HON. LADY NORMAN. }
Hon. Secretaries { MRS. F. D. ACLAND / MRS. P. HERON-MAXWELL. }

WHAT IS THE POLICY OF THE UNION?

To unite the whole body of Liberal Suffrage opinion throughout the country.

To secure a sound Liberal Suffrage Majority in the House of Commons in the next Parliament, pledged to press the Liberal Government to bring in a

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Past experience shows that no other Bill can pass, and that private Bills are waste of time. It is not sufficient to obtain a Suffrage majority in the House of Commons: there must be a Liberal Suffrage Majority, pledged to press the claims of women.

CONDITION OF MEMBERSHIP.

Every Liberal woman is eligible as a member who signs the pledge of the Union to abstain from working for any Anti-suffrage Liberal candidate until after the next General Election.

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WOMAN SUNDAY.
February 1st, at 11 a.m. Miss Margaret Ashton, "Service or Servitude."
At 7 p.m., Mrs. Anna Lindemann, of Stuttgart, Vice-President of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, "Woman Suffrage and Marriage."
Seats reserved for both services, if requested, but punctual attendance is essential.

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Notes and Comments.

The Mandate Fund.

Please send promises and subscriptions at once to the Mandate Fund. The Albert Hall meeting promises to be a record one. The Fund must beat the record, too. Whatever Suffragists can spare, and many things they feel they cannot spare, must be given, not grudgingly or of necessity, but because we are all proud to give. A form of gift or promise will be found next to the leading article on page 810. Please fill it up and send it in.

North-West Durham By-Election.

Polling-day is on Friday, January 30th, our day of issue. Splendid work has been done in the constituency by our Election Fighting Fund organisers, who report that the keenness and interest of the women of North-West Durham has been one of the striking features of the election. We are constantly told that "when women are educated up to the responsibility of the vote," it will be given to them, but the difficulty of proving that you know how to swim before you are allowed to enter the water has seemed insuperable! The women of North-West Durham are getting round it, however, and it is with deep satisfaction that we endorse the conviction of the *Daily Citizen* that this contest "carries a stage further that growing and fruitful co-operation between the Labour and the Woman's Movement—a co-operation which no good friend of either movement would desire to weaken."

Mr. Mason and the Coventry Seat.

The official Liberal Party in Coventry has decided not to adopt Mr. Mason as Liberal candidate at the next election. Mr. Mason, however, announces his intention of standing as an independent candidate, and we heartily wish him all success. The fact that he has "voted thirty times against the Government" as his accusers assert, is one which appears to us to do him honour, for he stood, after all, as a Liberal, and it was in support of Liberalism *versus* the official Liberal Party that he gave those votes. We hope there are Liberals enough in Coventry to send him back to Parliament again.

The Bishop of London and Forcible Feeding.

We rejoice to learn that in response to a deputation from the Women's Social and Political Union, the Bishop of London proposes to make personal inquiry into the state of health of Miss Rachel Peace who is at present in Holloway. We detest militancy and the appeal to violence, whether practised by women against the Government or the Government against women, and the question of forcible feeding is one which rightly troubles the conscience of those Suffragists, militant or not, who wish to see even prison discipline conducted with humanity. Absolutely contradictory statements have been made on both sides. We welcome the prospect of an impartial inquiry by a humane and non-official inquirer.

The Plumage Bill.

Our attention is called to the effect that legislation against the plumage trade in Great Britain is likely to have abroad. Public opinion is ripe for such a measure, but as London is the headquarters of the trade it is felt that a lead given here would greatly help forward reform elsewhere. We hope women will use their influence in so humane a cause—until such time as they can use their votes!

Votes and Wages.

According to Miss Roper (of the National Industrial and Professional Women's Suffrage Society) the Holt Report on conditions of employment in the Post Office will, if adopted, increase the inequality between men's and women's salaries from 21s. to 23s. It would be hard to find a better example of the economic advantage of enfranchisement than the whole business of this Report. The men resent its recommendations too; but the Postmaster-General having referred them to the House of Commons, they have decided to run candidates and have "a critic of the Holt Report on the floor of the House." And the women? Well, of course, they can always hold meetings and pass resolutions—outside!

Women Guardians and the Care of Children.

An order has been issued by the Local Government Board making compulsory the removal of healthy children over three years of age from the workhouse before March, 1915. Many Guardians will be considering what plan to adopt for their upbringing. It should be particularly the province of the women Guardians to advocate those methods which most nearly approach the ordinary family home life—such as boarding-out and scattered homes—first, because they are better for the children; and, second, because they are less expensive to the ratepayers, both in initial outlay and in cost of upkeep. But there are 194 Boards of Guardians without women members! In such Unions Suffragists should interest themselves in the plans proposed by their Boards. It is almost always possible to find sympathetic men Guardians who will welcome suggestions from women qualified to advise them on subjects relating to children. They should also do all in their power to secure the candidature of suitable women at the next election.

American Politics and Women's Votes.

The effect of the increase in women voters in America is already evident in party politics. The Republican party has been discussing plans for re-apportioning the delegates to the national convention. The old method results in the absurdity of one delegate representing perhaps 10,000 or even 11,000 votes cast, while another represents 447, or 220. Each State has the same number of delegates, whatever its number of voters. It is now proposed that there should be some relation between the number of voters and the number of delegates. "This is where the women press the button," writes our correspondent, for if delegates are in proportion to voters, every State will want to have all the voters it can.

"Penalising Marriage."

Suffragists are sometimes accused by people who have no sense of humour, of a desire to "penalise marriage" by opposing the enfranchisement of married women. It is interesting to observe that such accusers recognise disfranchisement as a penal measure. And as a matter of fact, Suffragists are constantly protesting against the exclusion (by masculine legislation!) of married women from the municipal vote. A Canadian correspondent sends us a vivid account of the agitation now being carried on to remove this disqualification in Canada, and British Suffragists will be interested to know that their Canadian sisters have been "standing outside polling stations for spells of two hours" to get an expression of opinion from ratepayers on this point. She adds: "You in England can hardly realise the keenness which this involved in a climate where *layers* of fur coats failed to keep us warm!" Perhaps: but we are inclined to think that to stand not for two hours but for twelve, with hardly a break, not in a dry frost but a wettish blizzard which reduced one's paper to a sop and "ran" the indelible pencil all over the page, was about equal as a test of endurance. This is what we did "over here" in January, 1910, and not on one day only but on many. Still, we do not know Canadian cold, and we willingly yield the palm to our sisters. All success to them!

Registration of Nurses.

A letter in the *Times* of January 28th urges once more the case for the registration of nurses. The question is one which illustrates the claim of Suffragists that the interests of no section of the community can be neglected without injury to the community itself; against the counter-claim of Anti-suffragists that the community must not be sacrificed to any one section. Here are nurses asking for a reform without which their uniform is open to abuse and the whole standing of their profession injured. They cannot secure this reform, and, in consequence, the public is also unprotected from the same abuse, and there is "a falling-off in quality" of applicants to enter the nursing profession. It is certain that if any body of women in the world deserves consideration from the public, both on grounds of interest and of sentiment, it is this one. Yet the letter is obliged to conclude that the question "could not have failed to secure the attention of Members of Parliament, had the hundreds of professional women who have expressed a strong opinion in favour of registration *been possessed of political power.*"

The Explanation.

The explanation of Miss (not Mrs.) Milner's reservation of sovereign power in her own home has now reached us. To tell the truth it crossed our mind at the time, but we rejected it at once as altogether impossible. Miss Milner has escaped the male supremacy of the home which the law has created, by remaining obstinately celibate! Could any Suffragist have done worse? Is not this desperate course the very one with which Suffragists are constantly reproached? Yet it now appears that even an Anti-suffragist can find no other way than this of "reserving her supremacy in the home!"

MEDICAL WOMEN IN INDIA.

As many of your readers are doubtless aware, there has recently been promulgated a new scheme of employment for medical women in India. For many years there has been an excellent Government service for men, the I.M.S., but for women there has been no Government service of any kind; merely a haphazard arrangement, with no definite promotion, leave, tenure, or pension—known as the "Dufferin" scheme. In these Dufferin hospitals the women work under the control of the I.M.S. men, and are also subject to a lay committee. Considering that the one essential for treatment for higher-class Indian women is that they shall be seen by women only, the grotesque flaw in this arrangement is apparent. The fact that a man has the right of entry into the hospital, and can claim what operations he likes, practically closes its door to those for whom it was established. This means necessarily an appalling amount of preventible suffering.

On October 1st, 1913, however, a new scheme was laid before the London School for Medical Women by Sir Charles Pardey Lukis Director-General of the I.M.S. This scheme is under Government protection in that they subsidise it to the extent of £10,000 a year. There is to be a graduated rise of pay, definite leave, security of tenure, and complete control of the hospital. So far, so good; but on investigation the conditions offered are seen to perpetuate many grave errors.

First, to take the question of pay. Men begin at 70 rupees (the rupee equals 1s. 4d.) per month more than women. After twenty-four years of service women are earning only 550 rupees a month, whereas, after only six years the men may receive higher than that; moreover, when a man becomes Colonel he gets 1,400 rupees, and his pay may even reach 2,200 rupees, whereas a woman never gets more than 550 rupees. In either case, there are extra duties with extra pay, open to men and women, and private practice is allowed to both. One of those "rare birds"—an Anti-suffragist medical woman—maintained, in the writer's hearing, that we did not expect our best women to go to India, and in any case the work was not the same (for instance, no woman is in charge of a regiment), so why should the pay be? As regards the first point, I need hardly say that Suffragists are more imperially minded; and, as regards the second, anyone who has been in India knows that it is in his earlier days that the I.M.S. man has a military appointment—later on he is promoted, with increase of pay, to a civil appointment. Moreover, while the woman's practice is much restricted on the male side, so is the man's on the female; and no one can deny that maternity work in Indian Zenanas, both from its terribly arduous conditions and its importance to the race, merits at least equal remuneration with any medical aid that can be rendered by men to men.

Then, the age of retirement is forty-eight for a woman, and for a man fifty-five (or in exceptional cases, sixty-two) with the option of retiring with a pension after seventeen years of service; and, under normal circumstances, on his death, his widow and daughters receive pensions too, if they do not marry. The woman gets no pension, but if she saves 5 per cent. of her income the Government presents her with another 5 per cent. on leaving, plus the interest added up at 4 per cent.

To answer these objections, the old and false excuses are put forward. Regard should not be paid to the intrinsic value of the work, but to the needs of the worker! Socialism is one of the bugbears of the Anti-suffragist review, but it is noteworthy with what ease Anti-suffragists shelter under its tenets in the case of women. It resembles nothing more than the way some leading Liberals embrace the idea of a referendum for suffrage. But as it happens, even from a socialistic point of view, the argument is invalid, as, for the following three reasons, a woman's expenses are, or should be, more than a man's.

(*a*) For purdah patients more elaborate and therefore expensive arrangements have to be made than for men.

(*b*) In up-country stations men can often share a bungalow: the woman may very likely be the only woman official there, and so perforce must have a bungalow of her own.

(*c*) The Black Peril is so real in India that no English woman ought to be allowed to attempt long up-country journeys without an ayah.

This question of equality of pay is one that touches medical ethics very closely. So far, medical women have refused unequal pay, even at cost to themselves, and have been rightly commended as splendidly loyal by their medical colleagues in consequence. Now, it is perfectly true that the work under the I.M.S. and under this new Dufferin scheme are not identical, but they are of equal value, and, inasmuch as the Government is paymaster in both (though the women's is not a Government service) the two are far too nearly comparable to permit of their being so unequally paid. Moreover, the women are in a far better position to press their claim in India, for there Sir Charles Pardey Lukis has stated that they are indispensable to the welfare of the race, whereas in England that fact is not so patent, or so generally admitted.

There remains one other point. The doctors are to work under the old lay committees, on which, as a sop to criticism, they themselves have a seat. The committees have, moreover, a new power given them—suspension, though not dismissal, of the doctor in charge. Now, it has been argued that men in the army, navy, &c., work under the final control of a lay board; but while these boards consist of picked people, trained by years of responsibility, the Indian committees are composed largely of people who have done no public work, and whose only qualification is that they have married some local official. On the whole, the scheme is an anachronism quite worthy of any department of our present reactionary Government!

M. D.

MRS. FAWCETT AND THE "TIMES."

Mrs. Fawcett sends us the following letter, which the Times *has refused to publish:—*

Mormonism and the Suffrage.

Sir,—Miss Helen Page, assistant secretary of the National League for Opposing Woman Suffrage, recently contributed a letter to your columns which contained these words: "Utah, where Woman Suffrage (introduced 1896) supports Mormonism." I was convinced when I read this that it was misleading. I now have definite information on the point. A letter of inquiry on the subject, addressed by an American lady to the American Embassy, has received the following reply:—

Embassy of the United States of America.
London, January 16th, 1914.

Dear Madam,—In answer to your letter of January 12th, I beg to inform you that the State of Utah was admitted to the Union on January 4th, 1896, and that woman's suffrage was introduced into Utah in the same year.

With regard to Mormonism, it is, at present, tolerated in Utah, as are all other religious sects. The polygamous feature of the Mormon cult was, however, prohibited at the time of the admission of Utah as a State of the Union.

(Signed) Hallett Johnson,
Third Secretary of Embassy.

It is, therefore, clear that polygamy was prohibited in Utah before the State was admitted to the Union, and before the women of Utah were enfranchised. My American friend points out that in Whitaker's Almanac, 1914, p. 297, it is stated that there are eighty-two Mormon churches in this country. According to Miss Page, we should therefore be justified in stating that "in England an exclusively male suffrage supports Mormonism." But we do not play the game that way.—Your obedient servant,

Millicent Garrett Fawcett.

AN APPEAL FOR THE WOMEN IN DUBLIN.

Whilst helping in the work of clothing children of the locked out workers of Dublin, I have learnt much of the wonderful spirit existing amongst the members of the Irish Women Workers' Union. Three years ago there was no organisation for the girl and women workers of this city. There is now a membership of over 6,000 in this Union, which, to me, is the most inspiring body I have ever met. One must know the facts and circumstances out of which this structure has been raised to appreciate the wonder. To give an idea of the general environment, let me quote a statement made by the Right Hon. the Recorder of Dublin:—

"I am pleased to observe that at length the public conscience has been awakened to the slum conditions which prevail in our city, and the urgent necessity there is for dealing with them. The environment in which so many of the workers are compelled to live is the most powerful incentive to intemperance, is a recruiting ground for crime and disease, and, in my opinion, not without connection with the unrest and discontent of the toiling classes."

Under the leadership of one who is binding others to her by the fetters of love, allied to great organising ability, has an industrial and spiritual union grown. A "gracious human culture" is transforming these women. During this lock-out, the spirit of fellowship and love has found expression in their attitude to the children. I appeal to Suffragists to help these women—who are Suffragists in the spirit, as well as in the letter—to continue their work of feeding and clothing the children of this industrial war. Gifts of clothing and money may be sent direct to Miss Delia Larkin, Liberty Hall, Dublin.

Muriel Matters.

CONFERENCES OF THE LABOUR PARTY AND THE WOMEN'S LABOUR LEAGUE AT GLASGOW.

"These two conferences coming together show men and women in separate organisations but in one movement, seriously attacking social and economic problems, and making it above all things plain that, being bound up in the same society and with the same stake of livelihood and happiness in the hazard of life, they should be able to carry on their work with equal liberties and equal rights."—Manchester Guardian, January 27th.

The meetings of the Labour Party in Glasgow began on Monday with the Annual Conference of the Women's Labour League. In her presidential address, Mrs. Salter dwelt on the International Aspect of the Women's Movement, and also on the importance of Women's Suffrage. She said :—

"The aims of the Women's Labour League imply more than the gaining of the vote. Yet it is our duty to further the Suffrage Cause and to exert as much pressure as we can upon Labour members of Parliament to do likewise, for we feel that the whole community suffers loss, men no less than women, and perhaps the child most of all, by denial of the rights of full citizenship to the mothers of the race. There is tremendous leeway to be made up in all departments of life that affect women. There is therefore all the more need for the woman's view on ethical and political issues to be emphasised. Among women as well as among men we have to promulgate these views, for the failure to catch the vision of a free humanity is by no means confined to one sex."

Housing and Child Life.

In the debate on the annual report, which was presented by Dr. Marion Phillips, a discussion took place on housing and baby clinics. Dealing with child life in Glasgow, Mrs. Simms said :—

"Some of us are bitterly opposed to war and militarism. Surely the pangs of childbirth are not lessened by the knowledge that bad housing is to destroy life instead of powder and shot? Women in politics should begin at the beginning by enabling children to start life with at least a healthy body."

The Suffrage Question.

On behalf of the Executive, Dr. Marion Phillips moved a resolution reiterating the demand of the Conference that the Labour Party in Parliament should oppose any Franchise Bill which did not include women, declaring that the Government could only redeem its pledge by bringing in a bill to enfranchise both men and women, and requesting the Parliamentary Labour Party to raise the question of Women's Enfranchisement at the earliest opportunity next session.

The resolution was carried with five dissentients.

A resolution that the time has now arrived when, failing mention in the King's Speech of a measure which will enfranchise adult men and women, the Labour Party should take into consideration the necessity of moving an amendment on the subject, was carried by 26 votes to 11.

The formal opening of the Labour Party's Conference took place as we were going to press. The discussion on the subject of Women's Suffrage will be reported in our next issue.

THE NATIONAL UNION AND THE INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY.

In view of mis-statements which appeared in the press reports of the recent Conference of the North-Western Division of the I.L.P. with regard to the election policy of the N.U.W.S.S., a deputation from the N.U. Executive waited on the National Administrative Council of the I.L.P., at Glasgow, on January 26th.

The deputation consisted of Miss Courtney (Hon. Secretary), Miss Marshall (Hon. Parliamentary Secretary), Miss Alice Clark (Hon. Secretary, *pro tem.*, to the Election Fighting Fund Committee), and Miss Margaret Robertson (Chief Organiser to the Election Fighting Fund Committee).

Miss Courtney laid before the Council a clear statement of the extent to which the N.U. is prepared to co-operate with the I.L.P. Miss Marshall dealt with the chief points raised at the North-Western Divisional Conference.

Subsequent discussion showed that the statements to which the N.U. took exception were due to a misunderstanding, and an interesting discussion took place as to the basis on which co-operation between the two organisations is possible and desirable. The Council undertook to send a formal reply later on.

[*Barratt's Photo Press.*

Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., Secretary of the Labour Party, and Mr. Robert Smillie, President of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, and President, Scottish Miners' Federation; both of whom are speaking at the Albert Hall Meeting.

MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE.

An extraordinary case of legal injustice is reported in *The Vote* in connection with a little girl of only fourteen years of age, who has recently given birth to a child as a consequence, according to her own evidence, of a criminal assault. The Women's Freedom League, which has taken up the question, makes out a strong case against the accused, a police constable, Wetherall, whose line of defence appears to have been merely a counter-accusation of immorality against the child, implicating another constable. In what conceivable sense, then, are little girls supposed to be "protected" up to the age of sixteen?

It is suggested that resolutions of protest should be passed, and letters sent to Mr. McKenna and Mr. Hector Morison, M.P. for S. Hackney, demanding the trial of those who were admittedly "accessory to the crime." The whole case is discussed in "The Protection of Criminals," published by the Freedom League, 1, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C., price 1d.

PETITION FOR RELEASE OF MRS. A. WILLIAMS.

Mr. Stanhope Bedding feels that he cannot continue to organise the petition for the release of Mrs. A. Williams, as the expenses have been rather heavy. If anyone feels inclined to send a contribution for the purpose of continuing the collection of signatures, Mr. Bedding will be pleased to receive it, at 195, Northdown Road, Cliftonville, Margate.

"THE COMMON CAUSE" IN FAR PERU.

Even in far Peru THE COMMON CAUSE is finding readers. We acknowledge, with many thanks, a donation to the paper of £1 from Miss R. Liette, of Hacienda Jambo Real, Peru.

[NOTE.—This page is perforated and can therefore be torn out and given away separately.

A B C OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

"REASONS WHY."

"Oh, yes, I used to be quite for Women's Suffrage,—very strongly in favour of it; but since women have taken to burning down houses and that sort of thing I'm against it."

So, my friend, is that your only reason for being hostile to Women's Suffrage? Then we should very much like to know

WHY YOU WERE EVER IN FAVOUR OF IT?

Perhaps you used to think there was no particular reason why women shouldn't vote, and that a great many women certainly were as fit to do so as men. But now you think that "women" have shown themselves quite unworthy of such a privilege. "Women" burn houses and interrupt services when they are thwarted. "Women" can't be trusted to behave decently.

Yet surely you never thought *all* women were worthy? Why should the wrong actions of a few

CHANGE YOUR OPINION OF THE WHOLE SEX?

You have always known that *some* women (as well as *some* men) did wrong and foolish things, but those who now do the special things which enrage you are very few. Think of all the women with whom you are personally acquainted. How many of them are militant? How many of them uphold militancy?

Used you to say

"THE WOMAN OF PROPERTY HAS A STAKE IN THE COUNTRY;

it is only just that she should have a vote?" Is her stake lessened by the actions of the militants? Does she pay less in taxes? Will she be less affected by legislation? If it was unjust to deny her the vote on account of her sex, it is still more so to deny it on account of the faults of people over whom she has no control.

Perhaps you realised once how sorely

THE WORKING WOMAN NEEDS THE VOTE—

how heavily she is handicapped by not having it. You thought of her starvation wages, of the unjust fines and deductions by which they are so cruelly reduced, of the hard conditions under which she labours, of her constant dread of finding herself without any work at all. You used to want to help her; but now the case is altered—for you. *Not for her.* Her lot is the same, whatever the militants may do.

COLD AND HUNGER AND ANXIETY AND OVER-WORK

are no easier for her to bear, but the thought of them stirs you less than the thought of burnt houses and cut-up golf greens. Yet granting the vote would in all probability lessen her hardships, the witholding it cannot possibly undo the damage caused by the militants.

Used you to think of

THE MOST MISERABLE WOMEN OF ALL,

those women who have been dragged down into a life far worse than death? Used you to think when you were "in favour of Women's Suffrage" how many perish every year who might have been saved by wiser, firmer, laws? If you believe that the women's vote would help us to get such laws, will you let the cry of the White Slave go up unheeded, lest by helping her you should also please the militants?

"Yes, yes," you say. "Of course women must have the vote in time; but

LET THEM WAIT A BIT

—just to make these militants see what a mistake they've made." Well, we all like to make other people own themselves mistaken, but we are not always justified in indulging that wish. While the handful of militants and the great host of constitutional suffragists are kept waiting, great wrongs are left unrighted and good undone. Are the militants really of such vast importance that everything must be sacrificed to the necessity of punishing them?

"But if we gave women the vote now, the militants might think we were afraid of them!"

Ah, now we come to the real reason why you have turned against Women's Suffrage. You *are*

AFRAID OF THE MILITANTS!

—not indeed of what they may do, but of what they may say—not of goading them into burning down your house, but of their thinking you might be afraid. You acknowledge that the want of Women's Suffrage is an obstacle to social progress; but because the militants have foolishly *dared* you to leave it there, you will not touch it with one of your fingers. And you show them your superior wisdom! But we say

DON'T BE AFRAID.

Don't let anyone or anything frighten you into denying or delaying justice. If it is right for women to have the vote, set to work and give it to them now. Don't say "Now is not the time."

IT IS ALWAYS TIME TO DO RIGHT.

THE NATIONAL UNION

Is the great Non-Party, Non-Militant, Women's Suffrage Society. If you approve of our methods and objects, please fill in the accompanying Form and send it to the Secretary.

I approve of the objects and methods of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, and desire to be enrolled as a member of the affiliated Society in my district, and to receive their organ "The Common Cause."

I herewith enclose cheque / postal order for £ s. d., the amount of my annual subscription. Plus 6s. 6d., one year's subscription to "The Common Cause."*

Name _____
(Mrs., Miss, Esq., or other Title.)

Address _____
(in full.)

To the Secretary _____ Society for Women's Suffrage,

Or the Secretary, **National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.**

*** Please cross out if not required.**

WILL YOU HELP?

"Woman's Kingdom" and the National Union.

THE COMMON CAUSE readers have heard something already of the organisation of the Women's Exhibition which the National Union is promoting in April. During the next two months they will hear a great deal more of what has been actually accomplished; but this week they will only hear of the many different ways in which they can help in the organisation. I am not going to ask for money this week. The *National Union's Exhibition* wants help in service just now.

Amongst our huge membership there must be people who would be exactly fitted to undertake every single job that is now going begging. Here are some of them: We have an Arts and Crafts Section that is going to be on different lines from every exhibition of the sort yet organised. Exhibitors there will be in plenty. Somebody in London—preferably in Hampstead—who would volunteer to help the Arts and Crafts Honorary Secretary in all sorts of ways would be warmly welcomed. Then an Hon. Secretary to the Art Gallery Section is needed, and one for the Magic Lantern Talks is badly wanted. The ideal here is to have such a plentiful supply of interesting lantern slides, and folk to explain them, that the Magic Room can be filled and emptied and refilled all day long, from two in the afternoon till closing time at ten—at 3d. per seat. Offers of slides would be welcomed.

An honorary organiser for each of the four important sections: Women in the Professions, Women in the Sciences, Women in Business, and the Bazaar, is urgently needed. In the three first sections there will be spaces to let ranging from 4 ft. by 5 ft. to 5 ft. by 6 ft., at 1s. 6d. per square foot. The Bazaar is more popular propaganda. For this section we want articles made by women or manufactured by female labour—as gifts to be sold for the Exhibition Fund, and also to be sold for the maker's benefit, less a commission of 25 per cent. of the price realised to go to the National Union.

Good Lectures for the nightly lecture are also needed, on all sorts of interesting women's subjects. Offers, with dates, would be most acceptable. These Lectures are quite distinct from the more popular Magic Lantern Talks, and will be held in the Olympia Lecture Room.

And now, to return to the Commissionaires and Stall Assistants' Corps. I am about 175 short of the full strength of 200 that I want. This will be really useful Suffrage work, and it will be pleasant work for a half-day shift only. And there are Lyons' restaurants inside Olympia where one may feed well and cheaply. It would greatly relieve my mind to have this Corps near its full strength by the middle of February. Could not each Federation within the Union organise a company of its own?

We are still badly in need of more hospitality, and I appeal to District Secretaries within the London area to see what they can do for the Exhibition in this way. On the other hand, any Commissionaire who could arrange for hospitality on his or her own account is asked to do so, in order that the hospitality available may be given to those without friends in London.

I will wind up with an oddments list. Can anybody lend me a donkey for the period of the exhibition? He would be stabled next door to the Organiser's office, and would collect money for the Union, besides completing an interesting Bivouac exhibit. Then, can ten people who ride undertake to help in a mounted and masked costume poster parade, providing their own horses? Lastly, any man or woman who is seriously interested in a genuine solution of the much-vexed Cheap Cottage problem is invited to write to me.

V. C. C. COLLUM.

POSTERS.

Can Societies afford to advertise "Woman's Kingdom" locally? I can get double-crown hand-printed posters (women's work throughout) with an artistic pictorial design, at a figure which will allow me to sell them at 6d. each if I order 1,000 at one time.

V. C. C. COLLUM.

ADVERTISEMENT DONATIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged to January 20th, 1914	9	6	6
The Hon. Mrs. Frederick Guest	1	1	0
Miss Elkin		10	0
The Misses Whitten		3	0
The Misses M. H. and J. H. Drew		10	0
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Miss F Kirby	1	1	0
Mrs Eyres	1	0	0
Mrs. Hecht (collected)	1	1	0
Mrs. Weiss		5	0

[We regret that, owing to lack of space, we are unable to complete the list of donations this week.]

Correspondence.

ACTIVE SERVICE CORPS.

MADAM,—Mrs. Harley has failed to convince me that her nomenclature and military organisation are right.

I contend this struggle for Woman's Freedom is not physical, and the National Union Societies have declared for intellectual strife. We have evidence in the pages of your journal of how their members emphasise the spiritual contest also. If sex domination is to be swept away, and not a reversal of positions brought about, but equality secured, it must be done off the physical plane. Victory will be gained by strengthening and building where intellectual and spiritual forces operate. Leaders and thinkers will prevail by using the weapon of the mental and spiritual, with belief in their force, and by striving to weaken thoughts which nerve the physical arm; and we shall see a victory gained by a "fighting spirit."

"Courage endurance, comradeship, discipline, devotion to duty," are attributes of the mental and exist without war. They are noble qualities which men take with them into war War brings with it the cultivation of the lower nature, as well as untold misery on animals.

The subordination of the individual to the good of the cause is a text preached from Anti-Suffrage platforms, and used to justify sex domination. If you are going to intensify the readiness displayed by many women to choose the easier path of subordination to the will of another and not the more difficult way of self-control, then how do you propose to develop a spirit that can withstand sex domination? Is the domination of woman over woman less evil in its effects than the domination of sex over sex? We must preserve individual liberty and trust to mental and spiritual power to win the victory.

The profession of the soldier is an incident of war. He has the commands of others to fulfil. He is caught, like us all, in the atmosphere surrounding his birthplace. Many are not conscious of wrong. The highest take an ideal—the protection of Home, King, and Country. The honour of the soldier is not gained by war, it is a high quality within himself. To me, it is the good attributes of man that ennoble war, not war that gives those qualities to man.

With all we admire in the characteristics shown by the soldier, can we deny the part that "vain glory" plays like "a bubble reputation" for the recruiting sergeant? Why do we deplore war, or desire peace, if we do not strive continually to expose its baneful influence?

I cannot allow that the adoption of military organisation by a peace army justifies the National Union for adopting it in connection with its Active Service Corps.

I must answer Mrs. Harley's question in the negative. I do not intend to swear allegiance to a "General Fawcett." I believe our President is a leader, and the National Union constitutes her such. Therefore, I give to her all that her position and the verdict of her fellows demand from me.

MARGARET O'SHEA.

TRADE UNIONISM IN THE HOME.

MADAM,—I was much interested in the article under above heading in your issue of the 16th inst. Although only a domestic servant, I have, for some considerable time, devoted both time and money in trying, however humbly, to help forward the cause of our class. You may judge then, how warmly I welcome the formation of a Domestic Workers' Union, which, formed on sound lines and worked properly, must be a great boon to all domestic workers, morally, socially, and financially. May I ask you to publish the address of this Domestic Workers' Union, and any other necessary particulars which will enable me to join? I am quite sure these will be of paramount interest to many a domestic worker. Thanking you in anticipation,—Yours faithfully,

ALICE GLASHOOKE.

[*The London address of the Domestic Workers' Union is 211, Belsize Road, Hampstead, N.W. Scotland: 28, Raeberry Street, Glasgow. Other particulars on application to the Secretary.*—ED., C.C.]

LEGAL DISABILITIES OF WIVES—A CORRECTION.

MADAM,—Mr. Lyon Blease says that the widow of a man dying intestate takes the first £500, and, in addition, if there are no children, a half; and, if there are children, one-third of the estate. This is not so. The Intestates Estates Act, 1890, provides that in the case of a man dying wholly intestate, without issue, his widow is entitled to all his real and personal estate if it does not exceed £500 in net value, and if it exceed £500, then to £500 ratable out of the real and personal estate, in addition to half the residue of the personal estate.

The widow's claim to £500 does not arise where there are children or grandchildren of her deceased husband living at his death.

H. G. BARCLAY.

Correspondents have written to us calling attention to the omission from our "Survey of 1913" of the distinguished names of Dr. Marie Stopes, for whom a professorship has been actually founded; Miss Mary Dendy, whose pioneer work with regard to the care of the mentally deficient was recognised by the Government in her appointment as a Commissioner to administer the new legislation on that subject; and Mrs. Hume Pinsent (unpaid Commissioner), a worker in the same field.

PHYL

By CICELY HAMILTON.

SYNOPSIS.

John Ashburton Folliott has been invited to the Ponsonby's house ostensibly to shoot, but in reality because he is regarded by Mrs. Ponsonby as a suitable husband for her daughter Mabel, who, however, is already attached to another man. A friendship with the two children of the family brings him into contact with their governess, Phyllis Chester, and his visits to the schoolroom do much to brighten her lonely life. So far, the one deep affection of her life has been for her sister Cathy, who has drudged and battled to make a home for both.

Folliott's attitude towards Phyllis is kindly and sympathetic—but nothing more. He never dreams of falling in love with her. "Automatically, and as a matter of tradition, he placed women of Phyllis Chester's class outside the sphere of marriage with such as himself." At the same time he regards a governess as "a female essentially respectable." When he finds that, as a result of his visits to the schoolroom, Phyllis has lost her post—Mrs. Ponsonby suspecting a flirtation and being angry at the failure of her matrimonial schemes—he is much distressed, and feels that he owes her some sort of reparation.

An enquiry as to her plans for the future leads Phyllis to a passionate outburst against the dulness of her lot. "I often feel I could go to the devil, if I only knew the way" she finally exclaims, "Wish I did!"

This puts into Folliott's head the idea of taking Phyllis abroad and giving her a taste of the brighter side of life. After a little hesitation Phyllis accepts his offer. "You are the only person" she said at last "who has ever been good to me—barring Cathy."

They meet in London, do some shopping, dine at an hotel, and take the night boat for Calais. Phyllis feels no pricks of conscience—the only thing that mars her enjoyment of Folliott's liking and protection and the novelty of travel is the thought of Cathy. But Folliott finds that, for all her light-heartedness, she does sometimes trouble about the time when he will have "had enough of her."

The situation is complicated by the arrival of the Ponsonby family at the same hotel. Folliott would have preferred to allow Mrs. Ponsonby to think that Phyllis was his wife; but Phyllis will not make any pretence, as she does not wish it "to be awkward for him" later on. He is surprised and somewhat shocked that she takes the contretemps so lightly. They decide to go on to Genoa.

Phyllis writes to her sister Cathy, for the first time giving her address. Cathy, regarding the letter as "a summons and a cry for help," sets out at once for Genoa to bring Phyl home, but, to her distress and bewilderment, finds her unrepentant and determined to persist in her mode of life.

Having failed in her effort to induce Phyl to return, Cathy departs, sad at heart, assuring her that "when it comes to an end" she can rely upon a welcome home. The boat in which she travels to England crosses another, bearing an old friend of Folliott's father, Mr. Westmacott, who is bringing him the news that his solicitor has embezzled practically all his property. Folliott's first thought, on learning his ruin, is of Phyl. Westmacott tries to console him by maintaining that he can't see that she has any right to reproach him.

"WOULD you like to have the job of telling her? Would you?" The little man lifted his shoulders; he felt that the question demanded no further reply.

"The other day," Folliott went on, "she said to me she felt she was just beginning to live. She'd had a hard time before I—came across her. I never meant to turn her off like this. I always meant to make sure that she—didn't have to suffer for it."

"Of course, of course," Mr. Westmacott murmured.

"And now—I can't. She has got to go back and fight things out for herself—with this behind her. God only knows how I'm going to tell her: it will be like hitting her in the face. I've never seen anyone so happy as she has been these last few weeks."

His voice trailed off and he turned again to the window. Through it, in the silence that followed, came the swing and sway of a waltz tune; somewhere, perhaps in a restaurant, a string band was throbbing it out. Folliott let it beat on his ears for a moment, and then thrust to the glass.

"Damn that noise," he said savagely, "it gets on my nerves!" He turned and found Westmacott on his feet. "Going, eh? Well, I expect you'd better. I'm not particularly good company to-night."

"You know it's not that, my boy," the little man returned. "Anything I can do—and, if you should want to talk things over, I'm only along the corridor."

"Thanks," Folliott said again as he took the outstretched hand, "perhaps I'll look in for a bit later on. It's been awfully good of you to come out here, just to tell me. Not many people would have bothered——"

"Nonsense, nonsense," Westmacott cut him short. "I'd do more than that for your father's son, Jack."

He wrung Folliott's hand again and was gone, leaving him to his thoughts—or, rather, his sensations. For he did not think actively; his brain seemed numb and incapable, and he was only conscious that he had been stricken hard and that, somehow or other, he had got to make things clear to Phyl. He found himself watching the lights in the harbour stupidly, and, after a time, he realised that he had begun to count them. He pulled himself together with a jerk. This was ridiculous, and he was behaving like a fool; he would tell Phyl at once, he would find her and tell her. . . . And then he knew that he was more afraid of telling her than of anything on earth, and turned back from the door, confessing himself a coward. . . . They were to have gone on next day to Portofino; now, he supposed, he should take her back to London and part with her, and leave her to shift for herself. The poor little soul who had been so happy with him. . . . He swore under his breath at the dead Strangeways, and then swore at himself; he wished Phyl would come into the room, and had not the courage to go in search of her.

She came at last. He was sitting with his back to the door, and did not turn his head when he heard it open cautiously. He knew she was looking round it, uncertain as to whether or no she should find him alone. Then he heard the door close, and the rustle of her dress in the room: and, because he did not know what to say or do, he made show of busying himself with the lighting of a cigarette.

"So he's gone," he heard her say. "What did he want with you, Jack?"

"Oh—business," he made himself answer. Apparently she noticed nothing, for she dropped on to the sofa, yawning a little and asking—

"Is he coming back again?"

"Not to-night. At least, I don't suppose so." He was racking his brains for words with which to begin—and none came. The clock on the mantelpiece ticked on slowly, and Phyllis leaned back on the sofa easily, and as if she were well-contented.

"Shall we go out anywhere to-night?" she asked presently.

"I don't know—just as you like," he muttered. He felt ashamed of himself for the evasion, but for the life of him—for the life of him—he could not think how to begin.

She had noticed something at last; she sat up and tried to see his face.

"Don't you want to go out to-night? Are you tired?"

"No, not tired," he said, "only——"

She had taken the alarm, and was leaning forward anxiously.

"What is it, Jack? What's the matter?"

"It's something I've got to tell you," he stumbled. "There's something you've got to know."

"Something I've got to know?" she repeated. And then sharply—"Tell me, Jack!"

"I don't know how——" he began; but she caught him up almost fiercely.

"Please tell me at once. Don't you see it's much worse for me to—imagine things. Tell me at once, please!"

"Well, then," he said, "it's—the end."

She did not answer for a moment, and then her voice came to him tight and strained and sharp.

"Jack, what do you mean?"

"The end of our time together," he told her huskily.

Again there was a silence, while he wished to God she would speak, and dared not look to see how she was taking it. He was thankful when he heard her voice again, even though it was still tight and strained and most curiously quiet.

"It's been short—our time together—hasn't it? Shorter than I thought . . . still——" Suddenly the tight voice broke, and she was on her feet with her hands clenched. "Jack, what has that old man been saying to you? What has he been saying to——"

"Nothing, nothing," he assured her wearily. "It has nothing to do with him." He was going on to explain, but she cut him short vehemently.

"I don't believe it. It's only since he's been here. Who is he? What did he say to you—I've got a right to know. You've no right to hide it from me. Tell me! If you won't tell me, I'll go to him myself and find out. You weren't tired of me this morning—an hour ago you weren't tired of me——"

"Tired of you!" he cried.

"Where is he?" she panted. "Where is he? I'm going to him!"

"Phyl," he cried brokenly, "don't take it like that. You only make it harder for me."

The appeal went home instantly; he could not have chosen a better. She fought with herself and won, clenching her hands, and reminding herself that she had always known this day must come, and tried to prepare herself for it. When she spoke again, it was quite quietly.

"I don't want to make it harder for you. I've no right to do that." Her fury of pain was over, and she stood looking at him and waiting for him to speak.

"You mustn't think," he said, thankful for her returning reasonableness, "you must never think that it's because I—want to make an end."

"Then why is it?" she asked.

He tried to summon up a smile, and tell her easily and carelessly. "It's because I've got to, little woman. It's a question of filthy lucre. I can't afford our good time any longer."

"You can't afford," she said incredulously. "You're joking."

"Wish I was," he answered as cheerily as might be. He put the cigarette back to his lips—it had gone out—and lit it, wishing to goodness his confounded hand would not shake!

"But you're rich," she insisted, "I know you're rich—you've told me——"

"I thought I was fairly well off," he returned, tossing away the match. "I've only just found out my mistake. I'm not."

"You mean—you've lost your money?"

"That's what I mean," he nodded. "I suppose I'm what you would call ruined."

"Ruined!" she echoed. "Do you mean you've lost all your money?"

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"As good as all." He smoked and talked on rapidly, anxious to get it over, and afraid of what she might say if he paused. "It's what you might call unexpected. This morning I had several thousand a year—or thought I had, which comes to the same thing. And this evening I know I'm a poor devil with a hundred or two to his credit. It's a pretty clean sweep, so far as I can see. . . . That's why old Westmacott came—to tell me. Very decent of the old boy—he wanted to break it to me. Not that breaking makes much difference in the end. . . . So that's how we stand, little woman; you understand, now, why we've got to kiss and part?"

"Oh, Jack," she said brokenly, "my poor, poor boy!"

He dreaded her tears above all things, and hurried on again. "So you see, it isn't my fault. It isn't anybody's fault; it's just our cursed luck."

She did not answer the remark—perhaps she had not heard what he said. "And a moment ago I was angry with you," she whispered, "oh, Jack, forgive me!"

"Nothing to forgive," he assured her, patting the hand she had laid on his sleeve. He felt her fingers tighten on his arm, and there was a choke in her voice when she spoke.

"And you're used to having everything you want; it will be so hard on you. . . . Jack, what are you going to do?"

"Oh, you needn't worry about me," he tried to console her. "I shall fall on my feet all right."

"But I must worry," she insisted. "I can't help it—how can I? You're not used to it—you're not used to doing without things."

"Oh, I'm used to roughing it all right," he assured her, and this time with more conviction. "I shall get along somehow. I've got plenty of friends who will give me a hand if I want it. And, as a matter of fact, I've practically settled what I'm going to do. There's no fear of my coming to the workhouse; you can make your mind easy on that."

"What is it you have settled to do?" she asked.

"Well, to begin with, I'm cabling to a friend of mine to ask him if he'll give me a berth for the present—till I've time to look round. He's got a place in Australia—Queensland."

"Australia," she said, "you're thinking of going to Australia!"

"Yes, I've practically settled to go," he answered with his best attempt at cheerfulness. "I don't suppose there's the least doubt of what the answer will be."

"And you're going to live there—in Australia!" she repeated dully.

He nodded. "Settle down there and try to earn my living."

She stood by him for a moment in silence, looking down and stroking his sleeve. "And you think you will like it?" she asked at length.

"Oh, yes! I was staying out there a year or two ago, and I liked the life all right. It's the sort of thing I should have done before if I'd had to earn my living. . . . You see, you needn't worry your little head about me. It's a bit of a shock, but I shall come up again on my feet. It's not at all likely that I shall ever have to go hungry."

"It's a long way off," she said. "The other side of the world. You don't mind that?"

Something seemed to tighten in his throat. She was still caressing his sleeve, and he felt he could hardly bear it; even her outburst of angry pain had been easier to deal with than this. He swallowed and tried hard to laugh. "Oh, that's all the same to me. One side of the world is as good as another, and I've always been a bit of a rolling-stone. It's not me we've got to think about, little girl—it's you!"

"Me?" she said, dropping his hand and turning away. She went and stood by the window, and made an odd little sound that might have been a laugh. "That doesn't matter very much, does it?"

"We must arrange," he stammered miserably. She leant her head against the window-frame, and stood silent while he wondered how to go on.

"It's been short—our time together," she said at last, harping back to the thought. "Very short—but very good. I almost wish now it hadn't been so good. . . . Of course, I always knew there'd have to be an end some day, but I didn't expect it would come quite so quickly. After such a few little weeks."

He did not know how to answer her, and she talked on as if she were not expecting an answer.

"That's what Cathy said—the end might be sooner than I thought. Funny she should have said that; perhaps she had a presentiment—perhaps she had. . . . When are you going back to London—I suppose you are going back?"

"I hadn't thought," he said. "Perhaps to-morrow. There isn't any reason why it shouldn't be to-morrow."

"No," she agreed, "there isn't any reason." And then, to his surprise, she turned to him, shaking and passionate." Why have you told me to-night—why have you? You could have told me just as well to-morrow morning. You could have given me one more evening—just one more!"

"Phyl!" he cried, almost frightened by her vehemence; and the sound of his voice seemed to quiet her just as it had done before.

"I didn't mean it," she said humbly. "It was silly to talk like that. Of course, you had to tell me—of course you had." She came over to the sofa and sat down wearily; he would have given a good deal to take her in his arms, but he knew that, for her own sake, it was better not. They must take things quietly, sensibly. . . . He drew up a chair to the sofa, sat down in front of her, and laid a hand on her knee.

"Now, Phyl, we've got to talk things over, you and I."

"Have we?" she said indifferently. "What sort of things?"

(To be continued.)

"DAILY HERALD" SUFFRAGE WEEK

During the week commencing February 2nd and concluding the following Tuesday, February 10th, the *Daily Herald* will direct attention to the Suffrage question on a scale that has never before been attempted by any daily newspaper.

The *Daily Herald* has engaged the services of a Special Commissioner who will present the true facts of Government torture, and, in addition, a dozen or more of those best able to speak both from the Women's and the Men's points of view will contribute forcible articles dealing with the present situation.

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Donations may be earmarked for the Election Fighting Fund and for any special purpose if donors particularly desire it, but the main object on this occasion is the raising of a large central fund for Headquarters, of which 20 per cent. will be devoted to the work of the London Society in the London area.

Cheques and postal orders should be made payable to the Hon. Treasurer, N.U.W.S.S., 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, and *crossed* "London County and Westminster Bank. Not Negotiable."

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TICKETS 1/-, 2/6 and 5/- To be obtained at the Box-office, Queen's Hall, or The International Suffrage Shop, 11, Adam Street, Strand, W.C., or by letter, containing remittance, from Miss Schartau, 170, Piccadilly, W.

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In ST. ANDREW'S HALLS,
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5th, at 8 p.m.

Chair - - Mrs. HENRY FAWCETT, LL.D.,
President N.U.W.S.S.

SPEAKERS:
Miss MAUDE ROYDEN.
The Right Hon. W. H. DICKINSON, P.C., M.P.

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MISS LENA ASHWELL
will address a
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(Organised by the "Votes for Women" Fellowship)
in the
KINGSWAY HALL,
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26th, at 8 p.m.
Chair: **MRS. PETHICK LAWRENCE.**

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The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies being a body which exists solely to obtain the enfranchisement of women, holds no official view upon any other topic. Opinions expressed upon other subjects must not be regarded as necessarily those of the Union.

The Single Controversy.

"I hope I am right in believing that the purpose of these meetings . . . is . . . to get people's minds away from dwelling unduly upon the single controversy about the Parliamentary Franchise, which is occupying so disproportionate a share of public attention."—Letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Chairman at a Queen's Hall meeting, June 19th, 1912.

There are many people—Suffragists as well as Anti-suffragists, lay as well as clerical—who marvel at the "disproportionate share of attention" given by so many of us to the single controversy of the vote. It seems to them amazing that from the crying needs of social service—from the field of educational, moral, or philanthropic effort—women should persistently turn away to add the force of their enthusiasm to a "merely political" agitation. "It makes me frantic," said a rescue-worker of genius the other day, "to see a woman standing at a street-corner haranguing the crowd about votes! 'Come away and do something *real*,' I want to say to her!"

Yet more and more the women are turning from the recognised channels of "real" work, their money, their work, themselves. The drain is felt by all who want women's services. Great is the need, and correspondingly loud the protest. The fact of their withdrawal is denied by no one, even where it is misunderstood. "*Why* do women care so much for such an empty thing?" one asked another at a conference recently. "Because it's the fashion," was the scornful reply. "It can't be only that," said the first; "you know perfectly well we should be off our heads with joy if we could get half the zeal and devotion for our work that Suffragists get for theirs."

No—it is not merely "the fashion" that gives Suffrage work its passion and force. What is it? Why do we care so much about this single controversy of the vote?

We care because the vote means far more than it is. In itself it is not a great thing, though it is a very useful thing. What does its refusal imply? That is the point that must be considered when the concentration of Suffragists on the Suffrage is criticised.

The vote is a return of liberty to the individual for liberty surrendered to community life. Everyone who lives with other human beings has to give up something of individual freedom, in order to make life in common possible. One cannot behave in London as one might on a desert island; or in a family as one would alone; or in a State as if one were outside it. But in return for what must be given up, one demands some share in controlling the community by which one is controlled. Otherwise freedom is precarious indeed.

It is true that men lived and live in States without votes. Human nature does not live by logic alone, and so long as the State does not greatly interfere with them, men are often not eager to interfere with government. But as the State, by legislation, presses more and more on the lives of individuals, and regulates their affairs for them, they cease to think of government as an affair for specialists, and loudly demand to share in

it themselves. Class after class awakes to political consciousness, and asks to make the laws it must obey.

Women have been the last to wake. To them politics have been a specialised thing—" not their business "—for very long. But now the State interferes with them too at every turn. It regulates their work and their lives, invades their homes, removes their children, ordains or denies religious teaching, debates the nature of cradles, and makes rules about flannelette. Women awake. They see themselves perpetually ordered by the State. They demand, for the freedom they surrender, a share in the freedom of the State.

This demand has been refused. And the refusal means that women as a sex are held not worthy of freedom, and not capable of directing their own lives. The refusal is veiled in more decent clothing. It comes in the amiable guise of a " difference of work," or " function," or " sphere." But this is a juggling with words. When men decide for women what work they shall do, and under what conditions, what rights they shall have and what be denied, by the divine right of being men, it is clear that the " difference of function " is that it is man's function to command and woman's to obey. It means that women are, as a sex, not fit to make the final decision about their own actions: that final decision must be with the men. " I find it difficult," said an Anti-suffragist once, " to attach any meaning to the phrase that women are not ' free.' Many people find the same difficulty. They see women allowed to do very much what they like, and undertake what work they can. They do not see that all this is ' allowed ' (or withheld) at the pleasure of their rulers. The same Anti-suffragist who could attach no meaning to the saying that women are not free, proceeded to argue that they were exceedingly foolish to suppose that any real good could be done by legislation, and that it was because he knew it could not, that he opposed the giving of the vote to women. Here is the meaning of that phrase which he could not understand. He—the man—believed sincerely that legislation is useless. Women do not believe it, but because he does they must not be allowed to try. His conviction was the result of experience; theirs is to be formed on his word. He might be right, or they might. That is not the point. The point is that he had the right to learn from experience—even by making mistakes—while they were to learn by precept and shielded from the possibility of falling into error, by the superior wisdom of another. This is not freedom. It may be something much more comfortable to the indolent or the timid, but it is not freedom.

Women may, it is said, counsel and influence men. True; any human being can do that. Slaves have often influenced their masters—for influence is a human power of which no one can deprive another. To concede influence to women is to give them as a noble present what no one on earth has the power to take away. But influence does not confer freedom. It may make a considerable difference to the happiness or unhappiness of the slave. It makes not an iota of difference to his unfreedom. And women, pressed upon daily more and more by laws made by others, and regulating the most intimate relationships of life, ordered in their work and their homes, allotted their portion in industrialism, dragooned as to bringing up their children, promised legislation about marriage, threatened with legislation on eugenics, from the very necessity of the case turn round and say—if it is necessary that the State should control our lives and all that we thought was peculiarly our " sphere," it is also necessary that we should share in the control of the State, or we become slaves indeed, having given up all freedom and received none again. It also follows that refusal can only mean that women are unfit for freedom, and it is against this implication that women are uniting in rebellion. When they have the vote they will not all think alike, or use it in the same way. That is inevitable, for human beings are not of one pattern. But the refusal of it has taught them all to realise what unfreedom is and what it implies; and with a clear-sightedness which nothing can now confuse or blind, they concentrate on the single issue of the Vote.

Disabilities of Wives and Mothers Under Scots Law.

Since the disabilities of wives and mothers under English Law have been dealt with by another writer in a previous issue, this article is confined to emphasising the more important points in which the Law of Scotland differs from that of England and Wales, omitting altogether, or mentioning incidentally, laws which are the same or very nearly the same in the two countries.

Where Scots Law is More Favourable to Married Women.

(1) *Provision for Widows.*—Unlike the Englishman, the Scotsman has no power to will away his fortune from his wife and children. If he is survived by a widow, even if he has explicitly stated in his will that nothing is to go to her, she can claim one-third of the income of his heritable property (terce), and also one-third or one-half of his personal property, according to whether there are, or are not, children. That is to say, he has the right to will away not more than one-half of his personal property if there are no children, and one-third of his personal property if there are children, because the wife in that latter case would have a claim to one-third and the children to one-third. With these restrictions on the married man's right to will away his property go corresponding, but not identical, restrictions on the wife, who cannot will away all her property from her husband and children. In this she is not so free as an English wife with property, but, as the restriction on freedom is imposed both on the man and on the woman, it is not in the category of unjust disabilities.

(2) *Divorce.*—On this question the law of Scotland is morally on a higher plane than that of England, inasmuch as it sets up an equal standard for the two sexes. For nearly five hundred years the present equal divorce laws have been in force. They provide that a marriage may be dissolved by either party on one or other of two grounds (*a*) infidelity or (*b*) desertion for four years. Another feature of the law which bears less hardly on the woman is that in the case of divorce an innocent wife receives that part of the property of her husband which she would have received if he had died, namely, her terce and one-third or one-half of his personal estate, according as there are or are not children.

(3) *In Local Government.*—Whereas in England married women are not fully enfranchised for all the local governing bodies, and even single women do not exercise the vote for certain of these bodies on the same terms as men, in Scotland, women, both married and single, if otherwise qualified, vote for and are eligible to be elected to, any local governing body on the same terms as are men. These include Parish Councils, which are more important than English Parish Councils, inasmuch as their functions are similar to those of the Boards of Guardians and the District Councils of England; School Boards, which are directly elected to manage elementary education, and in some areas secondary education; Town Councils; and County Councils. Since, however, the majority of electors are qualified as householders, the number of women qualified to vote, notwithstanding the equal qualification, is small compared with that of men, and the number of married women qualified as voters must be infinitesimal. For example, in the City of Edinburgh there are more than three times as many men qualified as there are women, and in the County of Midlothian six times as many men as women are qualified. For the School Boards women (and men) are eligible to be elected on a residential qualification, so that married women are in a position to be directly elected to the bodies dealing with the management of schools.

Where Scots Law is Less Favourable to Women.

(1) For Town Councils, County Councils, and Parish Councils only electors are eligible to be elected, which means that so far as eligibility to Parish Councils is concerned, married women are very much at a disadvantage compared with married women in England, who are eligible to be elected to the corresponding Boards of Guardians and District Councils on a residential qualification, which admits all married women.

(2) *Control of Her Property.*—In England, since the passing of the Married Women's Property Acts, a married woman has had the right to use her wages, and her income, without interference from her husband, and she has had full control of her capital. The Scotswoman, on the other hand, although by the Scotch Married Women's Property Acts she has had the right to her own earnings since 1877, and to her income since 1881, has her property still subject to what is called her husband's " Right of Administration." That is to say, she cannot dispose of her land, or houses, or stocks, or shares, &c., without the consent of her husband. She has no corresponding right to require him to ask her consent to his transactions. This is decribed as being " a protection to her against being led by feminine impulsiveness, or inexperience of affairs, into imprudent ventures." Why should the husband be left without protection against his masculine impulsiveness? It is, however, possible for a husband to consent to set aside this right either by a contract before marriage or after mariage, and money may be given or bequeathed to a woman in such a way that her husband shall have

no legal control over it. Even when this is done, however, the absence of a husband's signature may be very inconvenient in certain transactions.

Where there is Little or No Dissimilarity between the Laws of Scotland and England.

The relation of a wife to her husband under the law was expressed by Stair in the words, "The husband is lord, head, and ruler of the wife by the express ordinance of God." This divine right of the husband still is the law as regards his right to decide where the joint household shall be, on what scale it shall be kept up, who shall be allowed to visit at the house, where the children shall live, how they shall be educated, and in what religion they shall be brought up. His power has been limited by statute, so that now a wife has the above-mentioned limited rights to her own property, and she may now name a guardian who, in the event of the death of both parents, shall act along with any guardian named by the father.

An unmarried mother has the right to the custody of her illegitimate children, if boys, up to the age of seven, and, if girls, up to the age of ten. That is to say, the father can be made to contribute to their maintenance up to these ages, but, unless the mother is prepared to support them herself after these ages, the father may claim the right to take them from her. The mother has a claim on the father for aliment from the date of the birth of the child, even if she delay making the claim. In this, I believe, she is in a better position than an unmarried mother in England.

The most serious recent discriminations against married women have been embodied in the Insurance Act, in which the provisions on this point are the same in Scotland and England. By that Act a woman, if married, is denied the right to become a full voluntary contributor. Then, too, by placing the Act on a wage-earning basis, and by so manipulating its provisions that those non-wage-earning working-women who were married at the time it came into force, are denied the right to become voluntary married women contributors, millions of married working-women are entirely excluded from the possibility of securing either medical benefit or sick-pay. For what reason? That it would have been too expensive to bring in so many married women. That is to say, by the accident of the date of their marriage millions of hard-working married women are during their marriage excluded from benefits provided for every other section of the working classes.

CHRYSTAL MACMILLAN.

SOUTH BUCKS BY-ELECTION.

Candidates: **Mr. Tonman Mosley,** *Liberal.*
Mr. Baring du Pre, *Unionist.*

Organiser-in-Charge: Miss Dora Mason.

Committee Rooms: High Wycombe :—3, Creadon Street. Miss Mason in charge. Slough :—115, High Street. Mrs. Robie Uniacke in charge.

Both candidates received deputations last week. Mr. Mosley made a strong statement in favour of absolute equality of treatment for men and women, but declined to put Women's Suffrage in his election address. He answered the other two questions in the affirmative, adding, however, that he did not anticipate the introduction of any Government Franchise Bill in the present Parliament. He further said that he would be willing to support either the Conciliation Measure or Adult Suffrage.

Mr. du Pre declared that he had some sympathy with the movement, particularly as regards the claims of women on the municipal register, but that he had not yet made up his mind whether or not women were naturally disqualified, by reason of their sex, for the political sphere. He admitted the importance of the subject, and promised to study it carefully before the General Election, and in the meantime to maintain a neutral attitude.

The party organisations are not much in evidence in Wycombe as yet so the field is practically left to ourselves and the Antis. We are holding two meetings or so daily, chiefly out of doors. Though the audiences are small, their interest is shown by their good questions, and by their willingness to stand and listen in the bitterest cold. The strike continues, and several Trade Unionists have told us how much the strengthening of the Trade Union movement is helping us. The National Union of Railwaymen and the Co-operative Society have invited speakers to address their meetings. The number of "Friends" cards signed daily steadily increases.

NORTH-WEST DURHAM BY-ELECTION.

Candidates: **G. H. Stuart,** *Labour.*
Aneurin Williams, *Liberal.*
J. Ogden Hardicker, *Conservative.*
Liberal Majority at last election, 4,171.
Organiser in Charge: **Miss C. M. Gordon, M.A., 013, Front St., Consett.**

Mr. Aneurin Williams's election address is now to hand, and we find in it no mention of Women's Suffrage, although he gives the question of the Abolition of Plural Voting a prominent place, and tells us that "the right of the British people to govern themselves democratically depends upon strengthening the hands of the present Government." On a back page, however, headed "Liberal Work for To-morrow," he states his views on "Electoral Reform." His scheme is as follows :—

"One man, one vote—Manhood suffrage—The franchise for women—Reform of the registration laws and a reduction of the qualifying period—The alternative vote and proportional representation."

It is clear, therefore, that, apart from our policy of supporting the Labour Party as the Suffrage Party, and apart from the circumstance that Mr. Stuart was in the field and the National Union committed to his support before ever Mr. Aneurin Williams was selected, Mr. Stuart, by the uncompromising hostility to Manhood Suffrage, so courageously and fully expressed in his election address, makes amply good his right to National Union support in preference to a candidate who stands for Manhood Suffrage, even though he adds Women's Suffrage afterwards.

PROGRESS OF THE ELECTION.

This is a stirring fight, indeed! Immense enthusiasm prevails in the Labour ranks, and the meetings are magnificent. The Committee men, however, grudge time even to attend the meetings, so intent are they on the spadework of canvassing and door to door propaganda. It will be a close finish between Mr. Williams and Mr. Stuart, but all indications at present point to the success of the Labour candidate. Mock elections have been held in two schools in the district—Dipton and Annfield Plain—and in each case the Labour candidate has scored a triumphant victory.

The women continue to flock to the meetings, and, as the men tell us, "they're taking it seriously; they're taking it to heart!" Constant reports come in from canvassers of homes where the woman shows an even greater keenness than the man. Indeed, at a meeting the other night, the Chairman told his audience that he had been canvassing, and had reached one house where the man took no interest at all—said he never had voted and did not intend to do so this time. But his wife broke in, "I wish I had a vote! But you can go. It's all right—I'll see that he goes to the polling-booth, and he'll vote for Stuart too! I'll make him go, if I have to carry him!" The teller of this tale declared that his experience in canvassing had convinced him that if the women of N.-W. Durham had votes Stuart would be unquestionably far away at the top of the poll. The men's delight in the women's keenness is good to see. One woman told me to-night that her two boys are on the back shift and come in at 9.30 and 10, so she feared she could not attend the meetings, but they said, "Go, mother! We'll look after ourselves."

Thousands of the Suffrage badges are being worn in the constituency. Indeed, in some of the meetings every man and woman seems to have got one on. All the speakers notice and comment on this, and Mr. Keir Hardie, at Stanley, the other night, told them how delighted he was to see their chivalry thus displayed—and they cheered him to the echo. Mr. Hardie has spoken at a number of meetings this week, and, of course, he never forgets us. Several times he has not only dealt with the Suffrage question in his speech, but has also made it the chief point of his peroration. Most of the other speakers too deal with or refer to the question.

DEPUTATIONS IN CUMBERLAND CONSTITUENCIES.

On Friday last Sir Wilfrid Lawson received a deputation representing all shades of political opinion in his constituency, on the subject of Women's Suffrage. The deputation, which was organised by the North-Western Federation of the N.U.W.S.S., was introduced by Canon Sutton, who has advocated the Cause for over forty years. In his reply to the deputation, Sir Wilfrid said he thought this would be a better and brighter country if women had more equality in all ways, and if there were no such thing as one sex citizenship.

The Right Hon. Walter Runciman, M.P., received an influential deputation, organised by the North-Western Federation, on Monday, January 19th, at Brampton, Cumberland. A fuller report will appear in our next issue.

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Albert Hall Demonstration.

In our copy-book days we were told that "the early bird catches the worm"—and those who have already purchased tickets for the Albert Hall Demonstration on February 14th will certainly think there is a deal of truth in the old adage, because so great has been the demand that all the 2s. 6d. tickets, with the exception of the two back rows, are now 5s.! The sale of tickets has exceeded even our highest hopes, and considering it is still two weeks to the Demonstration, it is marvellous. Every 10s. and 12s. 6d. box is sold, and the only boxes remaining are those to hold ten for £2 10s., and those holding eight, £1 4s. and £1 12s. There are still a few 2s. 6d. and 5s. seats—not many—and even the 1s. balcony seats are going so quickly that we are beginning to wonder what we shall do with the people who apply too late!

We are letting single seats in some of the boxes for 5s. each. But, as may be readily imagined, there cannot be a great many, so all members are advised to apply quickly.

Will all members who want complimentary tickets for individual men who are willing to come as demonstrators and support the speakers, please give their names and addresses, and if possible their professions when applying. We are anxious to send these tickets direct, so that we may, as far as possible, be able to classify the various professions represented. At any rate, if the names and addresses are given, it will greatly facilitate the work of the office. We have still room for many more "individual" men—if all members would persuade their husbands, brothers, friends, or any male acquaintances possessing a vote to join us—what a gathering of men we should have. Will each member help? A letter, signed by Mrs. Fawcett, inviting men to be present, and including a form of application for tickets, may be had from the Office.

So many members have written asking if a special badge is to be worn on the 14th, that we take this opportunity of saying that there is no special badge, but we recommend all to wear the little 1d. badge which can be obtained from the office.

Just a word about the Banners. The Artists' League have once more been kind enough to undertake the decorations, but, unfortunately, a concert is being held in the Albert Hall on the afternoon of the 14th, which means that the hall will not be at our disposal until about 6 o'clock in the evening. This will prevent any elaborate scheme of decoration being carried out, so will Societies please note that we cannot ask all to bring banners. It was hoped that they might have been hung from the boxes, but as some of the boxes are not available for our use, it would look very patchy if some boxes had banners and others had not. Miss Lowndes feels, under the circumstances, that it will be only possible to drape the back of the platform. For this purpose very few N.U. Banners will be required, and special banners have been chosen, representing North, South, East and West, according to their size and design.

Annual Council Meeting.

The Final Agenda will be in the hands of Secretaries of Societies on Monday, February 9th. The Council begins on Thursday afternoon, February 12th (2—6 p.m.), and will continue throughout Friday, and, if necessary, on Saturday morning.

The Executive Committee of the London Society is holding a reception to the delegates at the Caxton Hall, on Friday, February 13th, from 8.30—11 p.m. Tickets are 2s. each for "Friends," half-price for members of the London Society.

Report of Literature Department.

Societies inviting Men's Associations to take part in the Albert Hall Demonstration should find a new leaflet, "The Demand for Women's Suffrage" (B. 112, price 9d. per 100), very useful. It gives tabulated lists of the Associations which have supported resolutions in favour of Women's Suffrage. The leaflet has been very carefully compiled, and is quite up to date.

Photograph postcards of Miss Royden, taken by Miss Lena Connell are now on sale at 2d. each. There are three different positions.

Treasurer's Notes.

Several Societies have already sent the good news that they are making collections to send up to the Women's Suffrage Mandate Fund. It would, indeed, be a hopeful sign if we could announce donations at the Demonstration from every one of our hundreds of Societies. They are the strength of our Union, and no help is so valuable as that which is given in proof of the participation of all our Societies in the work that is done in their name.

The Women's Suffrage Mandate Fund will be used throughout the country, and many thousands of pounds will be needed for this year's campaign, for we are asking the whole country to join in our demand for a Government measure for the enfranchisement of women and to take part in securing the victory of our Cause. In this far-reaching scheme of work all who can must help. Although we aim at raising as large a central sum as possible, yet any individual or Society is at liberty to earmark donations for any special purpose. HELENA AUERBACH.

Contributions to the General Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged since November 1st, 1913	849	6	7
Received, January 19th to 26th :			
Subscriptions.			
Madame de Gersdorff		1	0
Miss J. M. Beath		10	6
Miss Gladys E. Todd		10	0
Mrs. Price	1	1	0
Miss Ivy Turner		1	0
Madame de Witt Schlumberger		1	0
Madame Hélene Languet de Bellême		1	0
Madame Henri Weiller		1	0
Mrs. Pearde Beaufort		1	0
Mrs. Overton		10	0
Miss M. Martin		5	0
Mrs. Thomasson	10	0	0
Mrs Heitland	2	2	0
Mrs. David Macdonald ...	1	1	0
Mrs. Stuart Hogg		10	0
Mrs. K. K. Taylor		11	0
Miss Elsie Blomfield		2	6
Miss A. M. Reid		2	6
Donations.			
Miss F. Mary Over (Pilgrimage)	2	0	0
Mrs. Wm. Tebb, per Miss Evans	1	1	0
Mrs. Robertson (Organiser's Fund)	2	2	0
Affiliation Fees.			
Oxford W.S.S.	5	9	0
Sunderland W.S.S.	3	5	0
Norwood and District W.S.S.	1	11	3
Saltburn W.S.S.	1	3	0
Braintree W.S.S.		15	6
Shildon and District W.S.S. ...	1	6	0
Malton W.S.S.		17	6
Kilmalcolm W.S.S.		16	3
Oswestry W.S.S.		12	6
Stratford-on-Avon W.S.S. ...		5	0
Southport W.S.S.	1	17	0
Bolton W.S.S.	4	12	6
Herne Bay W.S.S.		15	0
London Society for Women's Suffrage	53	2	6
Mid Bucks W.S.S.	1	15	9
Maidstone W.S.S.		5	6
Faversham W.S.S.		5	0
Auchterarder W.S.S.		6	6
Margate W.S.S.	1	11	3
Crieff W.S.S.	1	11	3
Maidenhead W.S.S.	1	8	0
Berwickshire W.S.S.	1	5	0
Shoreham and Otford W.S.S.		16	3
Pangbourne W.S.S.		16	3
Galashiels W.S.S.		9	0
Haddington W.S.S. (additional)		4	0
Brora W.S.S.		5	0
Shropshire W.S.S.	2	10	0
Ryde W.S.S.		11	0
Kirkcaldy Burghs W.S.S. ...	2	12	0
Shanklin W.S.S.		12	3
Hockwold cum Milton W.S.S.		6	3
Chorley W.S.S.		7	6
Colwall W.S.S		12	6
	£966	19	4

Election Fighting Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged since November 1st, 1913	491	18	0
North-West Durham By-election.			
Per Miss Margaret Robertson—			
Miss M. L. Greg	1	0	0
Miss F. M. Kirby	5	0	0
Miss Sylvia L. H. Drew ...	3	3	0
Miss E. Finke		5	0
Cupar W.S.S., per Miss Ella Westwood	1	1	0
	£502	7	0

DEATH OF COLONEL GARRETT.

Mrs. Fawcett's brother, Colonel Garrett, died on January 24th. The sympathy of all members of the Union will be with their President in her bereavement.

A NEW "COMMON CAUSE" POSTER.

Considerable demand exists for a permanent COMMON CAUSE poster, and we are now stocking one which we believe will meet all needs. It is 20 inches by 15 (price 1d.) and is printed in scarlet. The permanent letterpress is as on the ordinary posters ("COMMON CAUSE" at the top, "National Union" at the foot). The bugler-girl is on the right, and on the left is a space in which can appear a stencilled announcement of news likely to be of local interest. Any of the contents of the current number which specially appeal to those to whom, perhaps, the poster issued weekly from this office does not appeal might usefully appear. If the stencilling is done in green, the N.U. colours will be complete, the ground being white. Postage will be paid on all orders of 1s. and upwards.

SUFFRAGE SUMMER SCHOOL.

The Scottish Federation has received formal intimation that the Court of St. Andrews University agrees to let to it University Hall, St. Andrews, for a Summer School in August, 1914, on the same conditions as last year. It is hoped that members of the National Union will attend in very large numbers, so that the great success of the School last summer may be repeated and increased this year. It is impossible to imagine a place more entirely suited for the purposes of a Summer School than University Hall, St. Andrews, and promises of lectures of the first rank have already been received. Particulars may be obtained later from the Secretary of the Scottish Federation, 2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

McLAREN MEMORIAL.	£	s	d.
Notts Branch N.U.		15	0
Leeds Society N.U.	1	1	0
Miss Pallíser and Miss Baine	1	0	0

Contributions may be sent to Mrs. Stanbury, 88, Westbourne Park Road, W

STEAD MEMORIAL FUND.			
Miss Lilian Jones		10	0

Contributions may be sent to Miss A. Maude Royden, 111, Bedford Court Mansions, W.

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ODD SKIRTS in Tweeds. Usual prices, 4 & 5gns. **SALE PRICE 42/-**

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News from the Societies and Federations.

Correspondents are urged to send in their reports not later than the Monday morning (first post) before the date on which they are due to appear.

Kentish Federation (*continued*).

A number of interesting meetings have been held, at which lectures have been delivered by Miss Griffith Jones and Mrs. Whalley on such topics as "Sweated Workers," "Woman's Place in the Universe," &c., at the following centres:—

ECCLES—W.L.A.—January 7th. WOULDHAM—Adult School—January 12th. HALLING—Adult School—January 13th. HIGHAM—W.L.A.—January 14th. FAVERSHAM—Women's Adult School—January 20th. ROCHESTER—Y.W.C.A.—January 21st.

The lectures aroused considerable enthusiasm, and public meetings have been arranged at ECCLES, WOULDHAM, HALLING, and HIGHAM.

As a result of the Pilgrimage, new Societies in affiliation with the N.U.W.S.S. are being formed at MAIDSTONE and FAVERSHAM. Meetings have been arranged in both places, and good honorary officers have come forward.

MARGATE.—A very pleasant meeting of the local Branch of the N.U.W.S.S. was held on January 22nd at the St. John's Hall. The address of both speakers—Miss Fielding and Mrs. Whalley—were much appreciated by a large audience. Music at intervals was supplied by Mrs Ainslie, Miss Eva Harvey, and Mr. Thornton Bobby. Songs were sung by Mrs. Southey (President) and Miss Cuthbert. A recitation by Miss Harris was also much enjoyed. Five new members were enrolled. The following sums were realised: Collection, £1 10s. 9d.; sale of cakes, 12s. 9d.; sale of literature, 8s. 2d.

ROCHESTER.—*The Observer* (Liberal) inserted the N.U. Review. Leaflet distribution was carried on in December. One study circle was held in the drawing-room of the Hon. Secretary.

SEVENOAKS.—Miss Mary Hemmant (Hon. and Press Secretary) is resigning next March.

SITTINGBOURNE.—Mrs. Flisher (Hon. and Press Secretary) is working hard in order to get twenty members to form a Society before February 19th, when there will be a meeting. Meanwhile, Mrs. Flisher is arranging to have two meetings at Bloomfield Lodge. At the public meeting on February 19th Mrs. Rackham will be the speaker. A very successful At Home was held at the Town Hall in December. Invitations were sent to a number of people, and were accepted by most. The Rev. C. Hinscliff, of the Church League (formerly Vicar of Bobbing, near Sittingbourne), and Miss Griffith Jones were both given a very hearty welcome. A number of those present signed "Friends" cards; others promised to become members as soon as a Branch was formed. At the conclusion it was announced that a public meeting would be held in the hall on February 19th.

SHOREHAM AND OTFORD.—Drawing-room meeting at Darent Hulme, Shoreham, Sevenoaks, on January 22nd—Speaker, Mrs. Alys Russell, B.A. Public Meeting at Otford on March 24th—Speaker, Miss Muriel Matters.

TONBRIDGE.—The Editor of the *Tonbridge Free Press* published the Review, and is taking a letter and a paragraph on Suffrage every week.

North-Eastern Federation.

The list of meetings is small, as the efforts of all the organisers are being concentrated on North-West Durham Election.

NEWCASTLE.—January 15th—Meeting of members at 3, Osborne Terrace—Hostesses, Dr. Elsie Williams and Miss Frances Hardcastle. There was a big attendance, Dr Williams taking the Chair. Miss I. S. A. Beaver spoke on the forthcoming Exhibition of Women's Crafts and Industries which is being arranged by the Federation.

January 22nd—A small public meeting was held at Heaton in the Co-operative Hall, Dr. Mabel Campbell in the Chair. The speaker was Dr. Ethel Williams, whose speech started a lively discussion. Two new members were gained—Seven "Friends" of Women's Suffrage—Collection, 8s. 6d.

TYNEMOUTH.—A successful performance of Mrs. Ward's "Man and Woman" was given on December 10th in the Scotch Church Rooms, Howard Street, North Shields. This was a great success, both financially and otherwise.

GATESHEAD.—On Tuesday, January 13th, in the Coatsworth Hall, a social evening was given for members and "Friends." One hundred and sixteen were present, Miss E. C. Mawson and Miss Temperley acting as hostesses. The programme included songs by Miss Shyvers and Mr. Smeaton, piano solo by W. Haddon, and recitations by Mrs. H. Eyres. Miss Beaver gave a most encouraging address on the Pilgrimage and its good effects. After refreshments, progressive whist was much enjoyed. Twenty-four new members were enrolled.

Wednesday, January 21st.—The educational meetings began again in the Bewick Hall, with a very interesting address by Miss Rocliffe, organising officer of the Newcastle Labour Exchange, on "The Use of Labour Exchanges to Women." This was followed by quite a good discussion on employment for women and girls.

JARROW.—A well-attended meeting was held in the Mechanics' Hall, Jarrow, on Friday, November 21st, when the speakers were Mrs. Henry Fawcett and Miss Beaver. Mrs. Fawcett proposed a resolution for a Government measure; Miss Beaver seconded it; carried unanimously. John Hall, Esq. (Mayor), was in the Chair. Rev. J. Gray proposed a vote of thanks to the speakers, and Dr. J. J. Weir seconded it. Major Innes Hopkins, Conservative Candidate, spoke in favour of Women's Suffrage. A collection was taken at the conclusion of the meeting, which amounted to £3 0s 3d. Nine new members were made, and eighty-four copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold.

SUNDERLAND.—Drawing-room meeting at Mrs. Dove's—November 18th—Speaker, Miss I. S. A. Beaver—Fifteen new members.

Drawing-room meeting at Mrs. Ayre's, "The Elms," West, on January 21st. Miss Frances Hardcastle gave an address on "Household Management," which was much appreciated.

NEW SILKSWORK.—A small meeting was held on January 20th in one of the schoolrooms. It had previously been arranged to hold this meeting in one of the Temperance Halls, but when the management found that the meeting was for Suffrage it was refused. The speaker was Dr. Mabel Campbell.

MORPETH reports that the Morpeth Town Council refuses to send a delegate to the Albert Hall.

WEST HARTLEPOOL.—Public Meeting in the Town Hall—November 28th—Speakers, Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D., and Miss I. S. A. Beaver—Rev. T. C. Gobart, M.A., in the Chair—Copies of THE COMMON CAUSE sold, 115—Literature, 12s.—New members, 28—Collection, £16 8s. 9d.

Eastern Counties.

ORGANISATION.

On January 13th there was a public meeting at the Town Hall, Mildenhall, Suffolk. Miss O. J. Dunlop was in the Chair, and Mr. and Mrs. Kellet and Miss Waring were the speakers. Twenty-four "Friends" signed on.

On January 14th there was a public meeting at the Paget Hall, Brandon, Suffolk. Miss O. J. Dunlop was in the Chair, and Mrs. Kellet and Miss Waring were speakers. There were twenty-five "Friends'" signatures.

BOCKING.—A meeting was held at the Workman's Hall on January 5th, 8 p.m. Mrs. Rackham gave an address on "Why Women Need the Vote." Mr. A. Hill took the Chair.

COLCHESTER.—Miss Creak, the Essex County Secretary, met the members for the first time at their monthly meeting on January 15th at St. Helena's Club. She dealt chiefly with the programme of future work in 1914, especially the Federation meetings at Cambridge, the Albert Hall Demonstration, N.U. meetings in connection with the N.U. Teachers at Lowestoft at Easter, and the projected Coast Campaign in the summer. The Hon. Secretary and another member volunteered to sell THE COMMON CAUSE in Colchester on Saturdays; a COMMON CAUSE Correspondent was also appointed.

FELIXSTOWE.—January 17th—A very good audience gathered at the Small Hamilton Hall to hear an address from Miss Place on "The Employment of Children." Several people took part in a very interesting discussion. Owing to the illness of the President, Mr. D J. Cowles, the Chair was taken by Mr. Bernard Thompson. Copies of THE COMMON CAUSE and other literature were sold, "Friends'" cards signed, and a collection taken.

HITCHIN, STEVENAGE, AND DISTRICT.—On January 20th, by kind invitation of Mrs. Reed, a successful drawing-room meeting was held at "Wych Elms," Knebworth. The speaker, Mrs. Nott Bower, gave a masterly address, her subject being "Women's Suffrage in connection with staying at home and minding the Baby." The audience was delighted. Nine new members joined, and copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold out.

On January 21st, the first of a series of fortnightly meetings was held at the "Chesnuts," STEVENAGE. There was a good attendance. After a short speech questions were asked. Tea and music made the gathering friendly and social.

SOUTHEND, WESTCLIFF, AND DISTRICT.—An interesting debate on Women's Suffrage took place on January 19th at All Saints' Parish Hall, between Miss H. J. Cohen and Mrs. Gladstone Solomon; the Rev. T. E. Rance in the Chair. A resolution in favour of Women's Suffrage and calling for a Government measure was carried by twenty-three votes to fourteen.

WOODBRIDGE.—January 14th—A small, but interested, audience listened to an address from Miss Place on "The Employment of Children." In the absence of Lady Mary Cayley, the Chair was taken by Mrs. Oyas. There was a discussion after the lecture, and nine copies of THE COMMON CAUSE were sold.

Forthcoming Meetings.

Correspondents are urgently requested to write distinctly; and to send in NOT LATER THAN THE MONDAY before the announcement is to be inserted. Notices must be addressed to the Sub-Editor.

London.

JANUARY 30.

East St. Pancras—51, Gordon Square—Hostess, Mrs. Herbert Rendel—Speaker, Mrs. Ford Smith—Chair, Miss Lidgett, P.L.G. 8.30

Islington—Barnsbury Hall Upper Street—Suffrage Club Meeting 7.30

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FEBRUARY 2.

Hoxton—Pitfield Street—Meeting of the Women's Liberal Association—Speaker, Miss Rinder 8.30

FEBRUARY 3.

Battersea—146, Lavender Hill—Drawing-room Meeting—Hostess, Mrs. McDade—Speaker, Mrs. Ford Smith—Chair, Mrs. Worthey—Duologue, Mrs. Hunt and Mrs. Rawlings 8.0

Brixton—206, Brixton Road—Meeting of the Brixton Ladies' Conservative and Unionist Council—Speaker, Miss Rosamond Smith 7.30

Hampstead—19, Lyndhurst Road—Drawing-room Meeting—Hostess, Mrs. Singer—Speaker, Mrs. Stanbury—Chair, Mrs. Ronald Garrett 3.30

New Malden—"Kilmorie"—Drawing-room Meeting—Hostess, Mrs. Porter—Speaker, Mrs. Corbett Ashby—Chair, Mrs. Wilkinson 3.15

FEBRUARY 4.

Chiswick—Girls' Club—Social Evening for Women 7.30

Ealing—Warwick Road—Drawing-room Meeting—Hostess, Mrs. Nindward—Speaker, Mrs. Ronald Garrett—Chair, Miss Buck 3.0

Herne Hill—36, Elfindale Road—Suffrage Tea—Hostesses, the Misses Sinclare—Speaker, Miss M. Hamilton

Lewisham—71, Lewisham Park—Drawing-room Meeting—Hostess, Mrs. P. W. Ames—Speaker, Mrs. Rawlings on "The Child and the State" 3.0

North Kensington—Bosworth Hall (B.W.T.A.)—Public Meeting—Speakers, Mrs. Richardson and Mr. T. Gugenheim—Chair, Mrs. Garrett-Jones 8.0

Richmond—Castle Assembly Rooms—Speaker, Mrs. F. T. Swanwick, M.A. 8.0

Tower Hill—Open-air Meeting—Speaker, Mrs. Oliver Strachey 12.15

FEBRUARY 5.

Blackheath—36, Shooters Hill Road—Drawing-room Meeting—Hostess, Mrs. Mackern—Mrs. Gimingham, M.A., on "The Child and the State" 3.0

Ealing and Acton—Memorial Hall, West Ealing—Social Meeting—Dr. Elsie Chubb on "Infant Mortality"—Chair, Mrs. Richards 3.0—6.0

East St. Pancras—23, Bartholomew Road—Members' Meeting—Hostess, Miss Jones—Speaker, Miss Palliser 8.0

Highgate—St. Augustine's Hall, Langdon Park Road, Archway Road—Dramatic Entertainment 8.0

FEBRUARY 6.

East St. Pancras—22, Bartholomew Road—General Meeting—Hostesses, the Misses Jones—Miss Palliser on "The Present Position of the Suffrage Movement" 8.0

Islington—Barnsbury Hall, Upper Street—Suffrage Club Meeting 7.30

Provinces.

JANUARY 30.

Bideford—Music Hall—Miss Ruth Giles on "The Religious Aspect of the Women's Movement"—Chair, Mr. H. C. Bazeley 8.0

High Wycombe—Town Hall—Speakers, Miss A. Maude Royden and Miss K. D. Courtney—Chair, Mrs. Scott 8.0

Instow—Miss Knight Bruce on "The Religious Aspect of the Women's Movement" 3.0

Malton—Adult School—Invitation Meeting—Speaker, Miss G. Cooke—Chair, The Rev. H. Ward 7.30

Newcastle—9, Ellison Road—Drawing-room Meeting—Hostess, Mrs. George Hall—Speaker, Miss Irene Cox

9, Ellvan Place—Drawing-room Meeting—Hostess, Mrs. George Hall—Miss Irene Cox on "The Girl in Industry"

Pontypridd—Y.M.C.A. Weekly Members' Meeting—Speaker, Miss Forley, M.A. 7.30

Liverpool—Ibbotson's Lane—Hostess, Mrs. Godfrey Warr—Speaker, Mrs. Rackham 8.15

Preston—St. Mary's Schoolroom, St. Mary's Street, Newhall Lane—The Rev. G. H. Lunn on "For England, Home, and Beauty"—Chair, the Rev. T. V. H. Rees 8.0

Purley—Lecture Hall, High Street—Annual Meeting at 3.15—Address by Mrs. Abbott at 4.30

Southampton—125, Above Bar—Miss Hoyer on "The Child and the Mental Deficiency Bill" 3.30

Wallasey and Wirral—Liscard Concert Hall—Speaker, Mrs. Rackham—Chair, Mrs. R. Bulley 3.0

JANUARY 31.

Birmingham—Grand Hotel—Lantern Lecture on "Evolution of Nursing," by Miss Violetta Thurstan—Speaker, Mrs. Osler—Chair, Miss Musson 7.30

Bristol—Hamilton Rooms, Park Street—Annual Business Meeting 2.45

Public Meeting—Address by Mrs. Leathes—Chair, Mrs. Burrow Hill 3.30

Manchester—Barrow Street Mission Hall, Salford—South Salford and Hulme Jumble Sale 3.0

Weston-super-Mare—Brown's Café—Whist Drive 7.45

FEBRUARY 1

Clitheroe—Socialist Institute, Vernon Street, Nelson—Conference on "Women's Suffrage"—Speakers, Mrs. Robinson and others 3.0

FEBRUARY 2.

Amersham—Public Hall—Speakers, Mrs. Whellsy, Miss Dora Mason, M.A.—Chair, Mrs. Dixon Davies

Chatham—Town Hall—Speaker, Mrs. P. Snowden on "Why Women are asking for the Vote"—Chair, the Hon. Mrs. Franklin 8.0

Croydon—34A, The Arcade, High Street—Speaker, Mrs. Duncan Harris

Leeds—9, Park Lane—Annual Meeting for Members only 7.0

Address by Mrs. Rackham, P.L.G.—Non-members Welcome 8.0

Manchester—Parker's Restaurant, St. Ann's Square—At Home—Speaker, Mrs. Horn 4.0—5.30

York Street Temperance Hall—Hulme Suffrage Club 8.0

Slough—Town Hall—Mrs. Robie Uniacke, Mrs. Baillie Weaver—Chair, Miss Helen Ward 8.0

Swansea—Unionist Club—Debate—Speakers, Miss Forley and Miss Potts

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Wednesbury — Baptist Schoolroom — Lantern Lecture on "Some Aspects of Women's Work in the Past"—Lecturer, Miss Thurstan 8.0
Weston-super-Mare — Woodley's Hall — Public Meeting—Speaker, Miss Willcocks—Buda-Pesth and Congress Speeches on Gramaphone 8.0

FEBRUARY 3.
Bristol — Co-operative Hall, Totterdown — Speaker, Mrs. W. C. H. Cross 3.0
40, Park Street—At Home and Working Party 3.0—5.0
Carnarvon — Guild Hall — Councillor Eleanor Rathbone and Miss Helen Fraser—Chair, Mr. Isaac Evans
East Bristol—Miss A. M. Clough on "Why We Put Suffrage First"
Leeds—West Grove, Moor Road, Headingley—Hostess, Mrs. Hess—Speaker, Mrs. Rackham 3.0
St. Simon's Mission Hall, Kirkstall Road—Suffrage Debate 8.0
Lincoln—Junior Constitutional Club Hall—Mrs. Smith Masters on "The Making of the Citizen"—Chair, Miss L. E. Savill 8.0
Morpeth — Town Hall — Public Meeting — Speaker, Miss G. Cooke
Radcliffe—Co-operative Hall—Women's Suffrage Club—Speaker, Miss Ashton 7.30
Swansea — Hairdressers' Union — Labour Exchange—Speaker, Ex-Mayoress Mrs. Williams 8.30
Weston-super-Mare — Woodley's Hall—Jumble and White Elephant Sale 2.0

FEBRUARY 4.
Brentwood — Town Hall — Public Meeting — Speaker, Mrs. Rackham—Chair, Mr. Leonard Robinson 8.15
Bridgend — Public Meeting — Speaker, Miss Forley
Chester—"The Holborn," Foregate Street—A Market in aid of Funds for the Society 2.30
Public Meeting—Miss J. Beavan on "The Present Position of the Women's Suffrage Movement"—Chair, Mrs. N. Humphreys 3.30
Dorking—Public Hall—Speakers, Lady Frances Balfour and Mrs. Oliver Strachey—Chair, Rt. Hon. Lord Farrer 8.30
Faversham — Public Meeting — Speaker, Miss Griffith Jones 8.0
Gateshead—Bewick Hall, High West Street—Mrs. Mundella on "Women as Citizens"—Soloist, Mrs. Bowerman 2.30
Shildon—Dean Street School—Tea and Entertainment—Speaker, Miss G. Cooke 4.0—7.0
Watford—James's Room, 42, Queen's Road—Miss Philp on "Poor Law Children" 3.0
Winchester — Oddfellows' Hall — Mrs. Cowmeadow on "Wage-earning Children"—Chair, Miss Hoyer 5.30

FEBRUARY 5.
Bromsgrove—Assembly Rooms—Lantern Lecture on "Women at Work"—Followed by a Duologue 8.0
East Bristol—Discussion Class for Men and Women
Epping—Co-operative Room—Miss Creak on "The Housing Question" 2.30
Maidstone—Inaugural Meeting—Speaker, Miss Griffith Jones
Manchester—Ancoats Suffrage Club, 396, Oldham Road—Speaker, Mrs. Mitchell 8.0
Newcastle — Co-operative Hall, Heaton — Speaker, Miss G. Cooke 8.0
"Penygroes"—Speakers, Miss Helen Fraser, Mrs. Vaughan Davies Afternoon
Scarborough—St. Nicholas Boarding House—At Home to Members 8.0—10.0
York—10, Museum Street—Mrs. Davies on "The Need for Lodging Houses for Women and Girls" 3.0

FEBRUARY 6.
Newcastle—Berrar Bridge Assembly Rooms—Dance—Tickets, 8s. 8.30
Norwich—Social Evening for Working Girls—Hostess, Miss Constance E. Smith 8.15—9.30
Portsmouth—The Suffrage Rooms, 2, Kent Road—Speaker, Dr. Kirkness—Chair, Dr. Marie Grigsby 3.0
Dr. Marion Phillips on "Infant Mortality"—Chair, Miss Whillier 8.0
Saltburn—Speaker, Miss Muriel Matters 8.0
Scarborough—"Friends'" Meeting—Mr. R. S. Dower, M.A., on "Housing: The Legislative Remedies"—Chair, Mr. A. M. Daniel, J.P. 8.0
Wrexham—Members' and "Friends'" Meeting—Miss C. Leadley on "The Child and the State"—Chair, Dr. Roberts 7.30

Scotland.

JANUARY 30.
Edinburgh—40, Shandwick Place—At Home—Councillor Graham on "Financial Aspects of Housing Reform" 4.30
Falkirk—15, Albert Road—Drawing-room Meeting—Hostess, Mrs. Smith—Speaker, Miss Muriel Craigie
Glasgow—202, Hope Street—Office Meeting—Hostess, Miss Miller—Mr. Andrew Ballantyne on "Women's Duty"—Tea 4.0

JANUARY 31.
Falkirk—The Mart—Jumble Sale 3.0

FEBRUARY 1.
Edinburgh—Deputation to Railway Servants—Speakers, Miss K. Loudon and Mrs. Scott 3.30
Melbourne Hall (Central I.L.P.)—Meeting—Miss Alice Low on "Women's Votes and How to Get Them" 6.30

FEBRUARY 2.
Castle Douglas—Town Hall—Dramatic Performance: "How the Vote was Won" 8.0
Kilmarnock — King's Theatre — Dramatic and Musical Entertainment 7.30

FEBRUARY 4.
Dollar—Institution Hall—Speaker, Miss Lumsden, LL.D.—Chair, Miss Millen (President, Dollar Society) 8.0
Dundee — Y.M.C.A. Hall, Carnoustie — Public Meeting—Speaker, Miss A. Crompton, M.A.

Chapter 9

The Quickest Way to Wear Out Clothes

Suppose you always wore your clothes as roughly as you rub them on a wash-day.

How long would they last?

Fels-Naptha does away with most of the rubbing and the scrubbing brush—the naptha takes its place.

It saves the hard work—it saves the wear on clothes.

Even if you don't mind the work—the linen-saving is worth the trial of Fels-Naptha.

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FEBRUARY 5.
Glasgow—St. Andrew's Halls—Public Meeting—Speakers, Miss A. Maude Royden, the Rt. Hon. W. H. Dickinson, P.C., M.P.—Chair, Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D. 8.0
Leven—Temperance Hall—Meeting of Members and "Friends" — Miss Evelyn Simson on "Suffrage in 1914" 7.30

FEBRUARY 6.
Brora—Drill Hall—At Home"—Tableaux and Dance 8.0
Edinburgh—40, Shandwick Place—At Home—Miss Margaret Robertson, B.A., on "The Election Fighting Fund Policy of the National Union" 4.30
Glasgow—202, Hope Street, Charing Cross Halls—Public Meeting—Mrs. James T. Hunter on "The Social Evil" 3.0
M'Lellan Galleries—Reception to Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D., and the Rt. Hon. W. H. Dickinson, P.C., M.P. 8.30—10.30
Haddington—Hiring Day—Open-air Meetings

Items of Interest.

The Press and the Suffrage Movement.

A striking tribute to Mr. A. J. Dawson's work on behalf of the Suffrage Cause was paid by Mr. Frank R. Cana in his address, "The Press on the Suffrage Movement," given at the International Women's Franchise Club on the 19th inst.

Mr. Cana, in dealing with the attitude of particular papers to the Suffrage question, laid special stress on the great task undertaken by Mr. A. J. Dawson in founding the Woman's Platform of the *Standard*, which effectually broke down the "boycott" of Suffrage news in the press, and provided a unique opportunity for the impartial consideration of all aspects of the woman's movement. Previously to Mr. Dawson's adventure the *Manchester Guardian* was alone among the English newspapers in giving an adequate account of the Suffrage movement. To the *Manchester Guardian*, which supported the constitutional movement for Woman Suffrage editorially, women owed, as to Mr. Dawson, a debt of gratitude. They now also had a great deal of publicity in the pages of the *Daily Telegraph*, which, among London papers to-day stood alone in giving an adequate record of Suffrage news and views. The London Liberal papers all, more or less, favoured the Suffrage cause, but not in a manner to give satisfaction to those who looked to the progressive school of thought for a bold lead on the question. Others papers, like the *Morning Post*, were honest opponents of the Suffrage, a fact which gave Suffragists no just cause of complaint.

Humours of a By-election

The campaign in North-West Durham has not been without its humourous incidents. At a meeting the other night Mr. Stuart, when he arrived, reached the platform from the wrong side and had difficulty in mounting it. Miss Pressley Smith, who was on the platform already, assisted him up, and Mr. Stuart opened his speech by saying: "This is the way I am going to get into Parliament!—by the help of the women."

Mrs. Annot Robinson tells a tale of a sudden disturbance in one of her meetings—when several men leaped on to the chairs and showed great agitation—and inquiry revealed that the cause of the upset was a harmless—mouse! Mrs. Robinson gleefully explained to the meeting that the *gentlemen* were alarmed at the presence of this small animal, and the meeting rocked with laughter at the "womanly" foible.

We are much entertained this week to see, outside the picture house and all over the hoardings, great posters in red, white, and green, the large printing which reads, "Suffragette M.P. for Durham," whilst a tale of militancy is portrayed in the picture. Some confusion of mind is displayed, but undoubtedly the managers of the picture shows know what interests the public.

Finally, the small children outside some of our committee-rooms are singing:—

"The Suffragettes! the Suffragettes!
Inside you'll always find them!
Leave them alone and they'll come home
Dragging Stuart behind them!"

A Cafe Chantant.

A grand Café Chantant will be held on the afternoon and evening of February 5th at the Kensington Town Hall, at 3 o'clock and 8.30, under the auspices of the Conservative and Unionist W.F.A.. Lady Robert Cecil will receive at 3 o'clock. The speakers will be Lady Betty Balfour, in the afternoon, and, in the evening, Miss Margaret Hodge.

A Suffrage Matinee.

Miss Alison Garland is arranging to have a special matinee of her Suffrage play, "The Better Half," on Saturday, February 14th, at 2.30 p.m., at the Royal Court Theatre, Sloane Square. This is done to give the delegates at the National Union meetings an opportunity of seeing this popular play, which was such a great success last May. There is a strong cast, including some distinguished actors and actresses. Tickets, ranging from 1s. to 10s. 6d., may be obtained from the Actresses' Franchise League, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.; or from the Box Office of the Court Theatre, Sloane Square, S.W. We hope there will be a crowded audience.

Women and War.

It is rather appalling to learn that in Epirus the women are preparing not only to nurse the wounded, but themselves to fight in defence of their country—appalling, because it suggests very desperate straits. But in defensive war—war in defence of their home and country—women have fought before, and, doubtless, will again, from Joan of Arc to the Boer women of South Africa. Major Spirimilios, who commands the district of Himara, told Colonel Murray (who recently lectured on this subject to the Anglo-Hellenic League) that he "could put into the field a force of 5,000 fighting men and 1,400 women."

Women Refugees' Endurance.

The women accompanying the remnants of Huerta's army in its retreat to United States territory have shown wonderful pluck and endurance. A U.S.A. paper contains the following tribute:—

"Marfa, Tex., Jan. 18.—Footsore, ragged, and almost famished from their three days' march on foot of sixty-seven miles over a wind-swept mountain road, the 3,300 Mexican Federal soldiers and generals routed from Ojinaga, Mexico, by the rebels, with 1,067 women and about 300 children and infants, arrived to-day within a few miles of Marfa, whence they are to be transported by train to Fort Bliss, at El Paso.

"Of all the marchers, the Mexican women were best. There were instances of women who yielded their places on horseback or on burros to men who found themselves tired out with the walk. This confirmed the prediction of General Mercado, that the women would in no way impede the march of the column, as they were all hardy, accustomed to an outdoor life, and capable of enduring as much fatigue as the men."

Coming Events.

We shall be glad to announce Meetings of Societies, Lectures, etc., in this column at a charge of 2s. per insertion of 24 words. To ensure insertion in our next issue all advertisements must be received not later than Wednesday morning. All communications should be addressed to the Manager, The Common Cause Publishing Co., Limited, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.

Royal Court Theatre, Sloane Square, S.W.

MATINEE, Saturday, February 14th, 2.30 p.m.

Suffrage Play, "THE BETTER HALF,"
By ALISON GARLAND.

Tickets:—Stalls, 10s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. Dress Circle, 7s. 6d. and 5s. Upper Circle, 3s. Plt, 2s. 6d. Gallery, 1s.—Actresses' Franchise League, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C. (Telephone, City 1214); and Box Office at Theatre.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE CLUB, LTD., 9, Grafton Street, Piccadilly, W. Feb. 4th, 8.30. Discussion—"La Femme Seule"—Miss Christopher St. John. Chair, Mrs. Stanbury.

INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY (Manchester Central Branch).—Lantern lecture, Clarion Café, Market Street, Manchester, Sunday, February 1st, 1914, 7.30 p.m. Speaker, Councillor T. R. Marr. Subject, "Housing." Chairman, Mrs. Mitchell. Music. Collection.

NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE. Tuesday, February 3rd, 3 p.m., in the New Constitutional Hall, Park Mansions Arcade—Miss Cicely Hamilton, Mrs. Merival Mayer, Mrs. Cecil Chapman.

THE SUFFRAGE CLUB, 3, York Street, St. James, S.W. Tuesday, February 3rd, at 3.30 p.m. Speaker, Sir Francis Vane. Chair, Mrs. Hugo Ames. Subject, "Discipline in Politics."

PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten words, 9d. per insertion; every additional ten words, 6d. per insertion. All advertisements should be addressed to The Manager, The Common Cause Publishing Co., Limited, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.

SUFFRAGE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MISS NELLIE HORNE, Lecturer on Voice Production, Conductor of Speakers' Classes, Sumner Suffrage Schools (Malvern 1912, St. Andrews 1913), Suffrage Societies' Classes (Manchester, Birkenhead, &c.). Elocution in all its branches. Classes or private tuition.—Prince's Chambers, John Dalton Street, Manchester.

NEW SUFFRAGE PLAYLET, "Broken-down Motors," 6d.—S., Fordel, Glenfarg.

NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY'S Speakers' Class. Instructress, Mrs. Pertwee. Meets Wednesdays, at 2.30, in the New Constitutional Hall, Park Mansions Arcade. Fee, 1s. per lesson.

SUFFRAGE SHOP, King's Hall Buildings, Bradshawgate, Bolton. Suffrage literature on sale. Also books on many questions of social and economic reform. Lending library. All enquirers welcome.

EDUCATIONAL & PROFESSIONAL.

BRIDLINGTON.—High School for Girls. Modern Education. Extensive Grounds. Large Staff of University Women. Boarding-house on sea-front for a limited number of boarders, under the personal supervision of the head mistress and some of the staff. For illustrated prospectus apply, Head Mistress.

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MISS M. COHEN, formerly pupil of the Misses Rhoda and Agnes Garrett, Decorator and Designer of Houses, and of the details of Household Furniture and Upholstery. Interviews by appointment. Pupils trained. Telephone: 1729 City.—5, Oakley House, 14, Bloomsbury Street, W.C.

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LADY, experienced motorist, has up-to-date touring car for hire; personally driving; would teach. Terms on application.—Miss Carver, 2, St. Mary Abbott's Place, Kensington.

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If you are exhibiting or working in this Exhibition, you will want Show Cards, Illustrated Posters, and Ticket Writing done, why not give your work to women?
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A LADY makes Blouses, Skirts, Morning Dresses, and Underclothing, Children's Frocks, &c., Ladies' own materials used. Renovations and alterations undertaken. *Very moderate charges always.* — "Elizabeth," 33, Ferntower Road, Canonbury, London.

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ALL GREATLY REDUCED.
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MISSES DAVIES AND JANES supply best quality table poultry and eggs. Reasonable prices. Carriage paid.—Reed End Farm, Royston, Herts.

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SECOND-HAND CLOTHING wanted to buy for cash. Costumes, skirts, boots, underclothing, curtains, gents' suits, trousers, and children's clothing of every description. Parcel sent will be valued and value sent by return.—Mrs. Russell, 100, Raby Street, Byker, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

THE WOMEN'S TEA COMPANY,
9, Mincing Lane, E.C.
Supply TEA, CHOCOLATE, etc., at wholesale prices for BAZAARS AND SHOPS.

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